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ENGLISH POLITICS.

THE SITUATION AND THE PROSPECTS.

"LAYING PIPE" FOR THE ELECTIONS—THE MINISTRY'S PLAN—MR. GLADSTONE'S IDEAS—PARLIAMENTARY WORK—THE CROWN'S ESTATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 26, 1873.

Bishop Wilberforce's death was a great check to Mr. Gladstone. They were very old friends, and had many curious points of sympathy, and for some days he was so unwell that his friends began to be rather alarmed about him. On Thursday night he appeared in the House of Commons, looking as thin and white as a ghost, and leaning wearily on a stick. Every effort is now being made to wind up the session, and indeed it is only being kept up a little longer in order to afford an opportunity for a little dexterous pipe-laying by the Government preparatory to the elections, which are expected to come off in the Spring. Mr. Gladstone has for some time been talking gloomily of his exhaustion and anxiety to retire from public life. It would appear, however, that he has not finally resolved upon this step, and is making arrangements to provide for a new term of agitation, if not of office. After repeated deliberations, and, it is said, much controversy and angry altercation, the Ministry, or at least the majority of them, have decided upon their programme for the elections.

ELECTION CRIES.

Two cries have been chosen; one, household suffrage for the counties, and the other, the repeal of the law by which, when a man does not make a will his landed property goes to his eldest son; in other words, the abolition of primogeniture, as construed by law. Both cries are extremely plausible. There is only one objection to giving votes to agricultural laborers, and that is that the laborers are utterly unfit, as far as sense and education are concerned, to exercise the power. But this is not an objection which either of the great parties can now consistently make use of. The Conservatives abandoned it when they went in for household suffrage, and the Liberals had before abandoned it when they followed Mr. Gladstone in his famous appeal in behalf of our own flesh and blood, which, it was well understood, did not include brains. Only the Whigs and a few old Tories stood out against it, and Whigs and Tories are now alike creatures of the past. In one point of view this proposal is exceedingly disinterested on Mr. Gladstone's part, for there can be very little doubt that the immediate effect of giving votes to agricultural laborers will be to strengthen the land-owners. In the first place, the farmers will hardly relish it. Even though they may think that they can get the laborers to vote as they desire, they are sure to resent the idea of their being put on an equality with their masters. Thus the farmers will be led to take sides with the land-owners more strongly than at present, and land-owners and farmers will have a tremendous power over the laborers, the ballot notwithstanding. The Liberals, perhaps, hope to sow strife between landlord and tenant by holding out hopes of tenant-right for England and Scotland similar to that which has been established in Ireland; but even then it is doubtful whether the laborers would not rather range themselves with the owners than with the tenants. In the long run the laborers would probably be won over by the Liberals, but it would be a good while before this could happen. For the present, if this proposal is carried, the Liberals cannot hope to gain much by it in the counties, and it is tolerably certain that, as far as it makes any difference, it will be against them. Their object, however, is to strengthen themselves in the boroughs, and this they hope to do by the stimulating influence of a great principle.

THE PREMIER'S IDEAS.

Gladstone believes that, on moral grounds, it is good that the country should from time to time be worked up into a state of emotional exaltation. A period of quiet, level, prosaic politics does not suit him at all. He must always be doing something tremendously important and heroic, and, in order to put him in the right mood, the country must be worked up too. For some time past the Liberal Party has been growing languid and indifferent. The abolition of the Irish Church, and the Irish Land act, and the ballot, have been successively administered to it; and now it is supposed to be in want of another eye-opener. Whether household suffrage in the counties will be very effectual in this respect remains to be seen. The most serious consequences of the reform, if it is accomplished, will probably be rather social than political. The agricultural laborers have lately been banding themselves together with a view not so much to attain a more dignified position in the Commonwealth, as to get more wages for less work. The miners are known to be aiming at similar objects; and both classes are strongly imbued with the tenets of trade-unionism, and full of faith in the efficacy of legislative readjustments of the relations of capital and labor, for the benefit of the latter. This is the direction in which the new political force will certainly be applied; and as far as the material interests of the country are concerned, the prospect is not a very comfortable one.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

It is impossible to doubt that the county franchise will be a great unionist triumph. It will confer political power on a vast body of unionists in the counties; and the fact that the unionists have, by strikes and noisy agitation, been able to extort this concession, will naturally prompt them to other enterprises. Every branch of British industry is honey-combed with unionism, and obstructed by devices for keeping down production and making it as costly as possible; and it is now proposed that another great step should be taken toward handing over the Government of the country to the classes by whom these schemes are worked. What the result will be can hardly be doubted.

THE QUESTION OF PRIMOGENITURE.

The other cry of the Government—"Down with primogeniture!"—is rather sentimental than practical. At present, of course, every man can leave his property, whether real or personal, just as he pleases, if he will only take the trouble to make a will. But if he dies intestate, leaving it to the State to distribute his property for him, then it gives the land to the eldest son, and divides the other effects among the family. It is obvious that the law in this respect ought to follow the general custom of the country, and hitherto undoubtedly the law and usage have gone together. It is difficult to say whether the usage is changing. I see no signs of it, but of course it may be changing for all that. If it is not changing it would seem to be proper that the law should remain as it is. Anyhow, the practical effect of a change would not be very great, inasmuch as those who wished to keep their property together by giving it to their eldest sons could continue to do so. The only people who would be affected would be those who are too careless or indifferent to make wills. The Liberals of the towns would no doubt be gratified by seeing discredit cast on the family system, which they identify with feudalism and aristocracy.

PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords has not been showing to much advantage lately. I told you how the young Duke of St. Albans was to be called to account by the Duke of Richmond for having at a public dinner claimed the Queen as a Liberal. It was a silly thing to say, but it was hardly worth while to trouble the House of Lords about it. If that body were to occupy itself with every silly observation made by any of its members in any part of the country, it would soon have enough to do. However, the elder Duke tackled the youthful one, and got rather a rough answer for his pains. The Duke of St. Albans quoted an authority for his statement that Lord Melbourne had trained the Queen as a Liberal, and then observed that he had taken care to fortify himself with this extract beforehand, because, like the American carpenter who gave a singularly minute answer to a question of measurement, "he thought very likely some fool might ask the question." Upon which the Duke of Richmond, leader of the great Conservative Party in the House of Lords, and brother-in-law of the Queen's brother-in-law, protested loudly against being called a fool, and there was much commotion among the solemn members of that stately assembly. It was remarked that the Marquis of Salisbury had only a few nights before declared that there were two per cent. of fools in each House of Parliament as well as among the clergy of the Church of England. A few nights later the grave and meek Archbishop of Canterbury was caught tripping in a similar way, for he accused an eminent member of the House of Commons of rushing in where wise men feared to tread. Perhaps the hot weather had something to do with these outbreaks in the golden chamber. The peers have also made themselves look rather foolish by first passing over the deaths of Lord Westbury and Bishop Wilberforce with a few curt commonplaces, and then, the next evening, after being rebuked by the newspapers, going back to the subject with an humble apology and excuses, and passing a tardy tribute to the most intellectual members of their body. In another way, too, the Lords seem disposed to blunder. They have thrown out the Rating bill of the Government, and threaten to do the same for some other bills which are coming up from the House of Commons. The Commoners are already raising a cry that they must not be placed in dependence on the peers in this way, and if the Government is charged with having done nothing this session it will be able to point to the House of Lords as the great obstructive. If noblemen were wise, this is a game they would play at more cautiously, or, perhaps, not at all.

THE PRIVATE ESTATES OF THE CROWN.

The Crown's private estates have given rise to some discussion in Parliament. The practice is for the estates of the Sovereign to pass at his death to the country, which takes possession of them, and then assigns to his successor such provision as is thought sufficient to maintain the dignity of the Crown. The present Sovereign has, in marked contrast to her predecessors, been economical and saving. She has brought up and educated all her children without assistance from the State, and she has also purchased one or two private estates, besides acquiring one by bequest. There is no question that all this is absolutely the personal property of the Queen, and that, with one exception, she can do what she likes with it. She can sell it, or give it away, or leave it to anybody she chooses, except to her successor. At least it is doubtful whether, if she left it to the Prince of Wales, he would have to give it up on ascending the throne, and it is to set aside this doubt that the Government has just brought in a bill in the House of Commons. The old theory was that the Sovereign ought not to be able to build up an independence apart from the State. It was feared that if the Crown were to be allowed to accumulate great private wealth, it might be used for purposes dangerous to the country, and might, in any case, serve to emancipate the ruler in a great degree from the control of Parliament. Whether or not this is a contingency which now needs to be guarded against, it cannot be said that the little bits of land acquired by the Queen constitute an immediate public danger. But there is another aspect of the question. The provision which is made for the Sovereign is based on the assumption that it will be employed in maintaining the dignity of the Crown. It is known that the Queen, since her retirement, has lived in a very quiet, simple way; and complaint is made that she has been converting what should have been public expenditure into private savings. When some remarks in this sense were made in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone was very indignant, and declared that an unworthy use had been made of an accidental occasion. It is obvious, however, that though unimportant in its present shape, the question might become a very serious one; and in such a case it is necessary to look to possible consequences as well as to actual results.

J. H. F.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT SQUADRON.

THE START FOR NEW-LONDON—A LIVELY RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Atlantic Yacht Club Squadron, which anchored last night at Morris' Cove, New-London, weighed anchor at 9:16:45 this morning, and stood out for New-London. The yachts got under way in the following order: Undine, Alert, Orion, Stella, Agnes, Triton, Eddie, Kate, Mystic, and Nellie G. The Nimbus, instead of going with the fleet, pointed for New-Haven, having her sailing-master sick. The wind at starting was almost due south, but very light, enabling the Agnes to creep up and lead the van for a while, when she, like the rest of the fleet, became becalmed. After drifting about for some little time, the wind again sprung up, when the Triton overhauled the Agnes, and a fine race ensued between these two schooners to New-London, which port was reached by both yachts at the same time, both rounding to and letting go their anchors together. Of the sloops the Albert was the first to arrive, followed by the Orion, Stella, and Nellie G., with the schooners Eddie and Mystic bringing up the rear. To-morrow the fleet sail for Greenport.

THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—Mr. Mullett, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, is dissatisfied with the manner in which the contractor for the new mint in this city has performed his work. Fraud is charged under the contract for furnishing stone and other materials. It is believed that an investigation will be ordered.

BLOODY AFFRAY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—In Warren County, Kentucky, last Monday, a general fight occurred, in which Wm. Shives was shot through the arm. Constable Howard, while attempting to stop the fight, was stabbed twice by Wm. Lark, one of the contestants. Another constable named Wright struck Lark in the forehead with a rock, inflicting a wound from the effects of which Lark died that night. Howard's wounds are not necessarily fatal.

WASHINGTON.

POSTAL TREATY WITH JAPAN.

THE MANNER OF PAYING THE GENEVA AWARD—THE FRENCH POSTAL TREATY—MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The new postal treaty with Japan was to-day officially signed by the President. The following is an abstract of the more important provisions: The mails shall be carried by the present steamers between San Francisco and Japan, or by others which may hereafter be designated; letters, newspapers, and samples of merchandise may be carried; San Francisco and Yokohama shall be the exchange offices; no accounts shall be kept, and each country shall retain its own domestic postage; single rate letter postage shall be fifteen cents the half ounce, prepayment peremptory; delivery shall be free to destination; the rate of postage for single letters shall be reduced to twelve cents after the treaty has been in operation one year, the Japanese desiring during the first year to secure some revenue; newspaper postage two cents; there shall be postal communication between Shanghai and Japan at six cents single rate postage; European closed mail may be sent by the United States for two cents additional; passenger letters may be exchanged between Pacific steamers at ten cents; so long as the United States continues the present subsidy to the Pacific Mail steamers Japan agrees to pay the cost of transportation if mails are sent by other steamers.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The probable manner in which the Geneva award will be paid and the investment made in the bonds of the new loan has already been partially given in these dispatches. When the transaction is complete, its simple and inexpensive character will cause some of the critics of the Government, who see jobs in every official act, to feel rather cheap. The agents of the British Government have already purchased some $12,000,000 of gold certificates, representing coin in the Treasury, and on the day it is due certificates to the amount of $15,500,000 will be paid by the British Minister to the Secretary of State, who will at once purchase from the Treasury the same amount of the new five per cent. bonds. There will thus be no intermediary parties in the transaction, and no commissions paid to any one on the part of this Government.

THE POSTAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Our postal authorities have stated their ultimatum to the French Minister relative to the proposed postal treaty with France. The last proposition of the French Government fixes letter postage at nine cents, and requires our Government to pay for sea transportation both ways. Mr. Creswell proposes, as a finality, to fix the rate at nine cents for letters on the basis of one-half ounce and one-third ounce, according to the standard of the country from which the letters are dispatched, free to destination without the interchange of accounts, each country to pay its own sea postage. The difference in the standard of letter weight between the two countries, France allowing but one-third ounce for single postage, has long occasioned serious complications. It is very difficult to adjust the accounts by reducing the weights to the different standards. The adoption of a treaty with two different standards would, doubtless, ultimately require our Government to furnish postmasters with scales adapted to the metric system. The Marquis de Noailles expresses his fears that this proposition may not meet the approval of his Government. The recognition of the different standard of weights he regards as a serious objection, inasmuch as France has treaties with all European countries on the basis of ten grammes or one-third ounce. He considers that other countries, and the people of France themselves, might demand the choice of a half-ounce standard, if it should be permitted to the United States. However, the Postmaster General, who has now been four years engaged in this matter, considers that the time has come for an ultimatum, and it is probable that, if this proposition is not accepted, the negotiations will, for the present, be discontinued.

CIRCULAR TO DISBURSING AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a circular to all Government disbursing agents, which is designed to place an additional check upon those officers. They are directed to refuse payment of all Government checks drawn since Jan. 1, 1872, upon which the specific reason is not stated. The circular directs that immediate information shall be given the Treasury of the refusal of any check, in order that the amount may be collected from the defaulting or delinquent officer.

DECISIONS UNDER THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

The law making appropriations for postage to the different departments to-day received its first official construction at the Treasury Department. The Chief of the Bureau of Stationery, in the Treasury, made requisition upon the postage appropriation to pay the express charges on scales to be sent to the custom-houses. The First Controller refused to pass the warrant for that purpose from that appropriation. He rules that the fund can only be used for the purchase of postage stamps, and that the appropriation may not be regarded as a money appropriation for any other purpose. The passage in the law making the appropriation is comprised in these words: "That the following amounts, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated for the following-named officers and departments for purchase of postage stamps for use during the fiscal year." The ruling is so very strict that the words "purchase of postage stamps" cannot be construed to mean a certain sum of money appropriated for the transmission of departmental matter. His ruling seems to be in direct conflict with the opinion which some of the officials have entertained, that the appropriation might be treated as a money appropriation. Under this ruling the departments which have decided to send all heavy matter by express instead of mail will be obliged to defray the expense from some other appropriation than that for postage. The Treasury and War Departments have already directed bureau officers to send heavy matter in their discretion by express instead of mail. They will now, however, be compelled to discover some other appropriation from which the express charges shall be paid. In the case of the scales, it can be paid from the customs appropriation.

PERSONAL.

The President returned to Long Branch this evening via New-York. The Secretary of State will remain some days to close certain matters now before the department. On Monday next, the President, accompanied by Miss Nellie and Gen. Babcock, will go to Boston, where Speaker Blaine will meet them, and their trip will be extended to Augusta and Mount Desert Island.

Col. Hughes, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, Representative Platt, Major Carter, and L. H. Chandler, also of that State, had an interview with President Grant to-day, and afterward called on the Postmaster General and other heads of departments, their business being of a political character.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FINANCIAL.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $9,479,983; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $33,990,000; coin, $81,009,384; including coin certificates, $43,614,500; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000; internal revenue receipts to-day, $284,206.

SMUGGLERS ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

Capt. David Evans, of the Revenue Marine steamer Johnson, reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that he took charge of the schooner Morning Star on Lake Michigan, on suspicion that she was engaged in smuggling, as she had no papers. There are several small schooners still running at large about the north end of Lake Michigan, the movements of which the Government is carefully scrutinizing. Proceedings will be commenced against the Morning Star, unless a satisfactory account be given of the absence of her papers.

THE SHENANDOAH AT CADIZ.

The Navy Department to-day received a dispatch from Capt. Wells, commanding the Shenandoah, dated Cadiz, Aug. 5, in which he says: "Cadiz is in possession of the Government forces. The insurgents surrendered without fighting, and the city is quiet." He says nothing about his conduct in that port. For this and other reasons the Department does not credit the telegraphic statement of the 4th inst., that he had ordered the Spanish insurgent frigate Ville de Madrid to abstain from hostilities, and that the vessel remained at anchor under the guns of the Shenandoah.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day. James Stull, store-keeper, Seventh District Kentucky; Truman W. Eaton, gauger, First District Louisiana; surveyors of distilleries—E. C. Johnston, Sixth District Virginia; D. W. Burnley, Sixth District Virginia; Frederick W. Stoecker, Seventh District Indiana; Alpheus A. Mahone, Third District Western Virginia, and John D. Rosler, Third District Western Virginia. The President has appointed Samuel H. Smothers, receiver of public moneys at Natchitoches, La., in place of Boissier, suspended. Silas H. Hodges, examiner in chief of the Patent-office, has been appointed acting Commissioner of Patents, during the temporary absence of Commissioner Leggett.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The following Postmasters were appointed to-day: David A. Baldwin, New-Milford: Otha H. Rotter, Warrentown, Va., and George Hill, Jr., Georgetown, D. C.

CADETS COMMISSIONED.

By General Orders No. 82, just issued from the War Department, the following-named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are appointed in the Army of the United States, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, from June 13, 1873: In the Corps of Engineers, Cadets William H. Bixby, Henry S. Taber, William T. Rossell, Thomas N. Bailey; First Cavalry, Cadet George S. Hoyte; Second Cavalry, Cadet Henry C. Lapoint; Third Cavalry, Cadet Bainbridge Reynolds; Fourth Cavalry, Cadets Joseph H. Dorst and Augustus C. Tyler; Fifth Cavalry, Cadets Robert Londin, George O. Eaton, and Hoel S. Bishop; Ninth Cavalry, Cadets Ezra B. Fuller and Charles M. O'Connor; Tenth Cavalry, Cadet Quincey O. M. Gillmore; Second Artillery, Cadet George F. E. Harrison; Third Artillery, Cadet John E. Myers; Fourth Artillery, Cadets John A. Lundeen, Charles A. L. Totten, Jacob A. E. Bloom, Albert S. Cummins, Joseph Gerrard, Alex. B. Dyer, Joshua L. Knapp and Geo. Paddock; Fifth Artillery, Cadets Wm. H. Coffin and Edward T. Brown; First Infantry, Cadet Hugh T. Reed; Eighth Infantry, Cadet Wm. H. Carter; Twelfth Infantry, Cadets Frederick A. Smith and Edwin T. Howard; Thirteenth Infantry, Cadet Samuel Holmes; Fifteenth Infantry, Cadets Geo. A. Cornish and Dillard H. Clark; Nineteenth Infantry, Cadet Cornelius Gardiner; Twentieth Infantry, Cadet Jos. F. Hustin; Twenty-first Infantry, Cadets Daniel Cornman and Louis P. Brant; Twenty-second Infantry, Cadet Edward W. Casey; Twenty-third Infantry, Cadet Calvin D. Cowles; Twenty-fourth Infantry, Cadet Edgar S. Beacom. The general regulations allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service. In accordance with these regulations, all the graduates above named will report in person at their stations on the 30th of September next.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day, for the second time, rejected proposals for the purchase of the hospital at New-Orleans. The highest bid this time was $51,000.

There was an increased number of visitors, including many ladies, at the Executive Mansion to-day to see the President. All the members of the Cabinet were with the President during the forenoon, the Navy Department being represented by Commodore Reynolds, the acting Secretary. Gen. Sherman and Judge Swayne also called on the President.

Lieut. Chesley has been detached from the Kansas, and granted four months' leave.

Supervising Architect Mullett is now in Portland, Oregon, to give his personal attention to the new Custom-house and Post-office in course of erection. He will go from Portland to Astoria, where another public building is being erected, and from there will return to San Francisco.

The President and Gen. Babcock left here this evening on their return to Long Branch.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting to-day and assigned Sept. 3 the time, and Worcester the place for holding the regular State Convention. The session was private, but it is rumored the committee indulged in a pretty warm discussion upon several matters concerning the present political outlook. The questions of prohibition, the recent movements of the State Police Commissioners, and kindred subjects, came up upon a motion or suggestion being made that efforts be put forth by the party to secure the repeal of the present sumptuary laws in regard to the liquor traffic, and that agitation in favor of a wholesome license law be commenced and persisted in throughout the coming campaign. This was met with strong opposition, and an animated and rather pointed discussion ensued, in which it was openly charged that the liquor-dealers in Boston were in favor of the Prohibitory law and in league with the State Constables, whose corruption they connived at and aided and abetted.

The meeting then adjourned without taking any definite action upon the matter.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—TWO MEN KILLED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—On the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, near Napierville, yesterday, the locomotive of a passenger-train ran into the rear end of a stock-train, smashing the caboose into fragments, instantly killing Arthur Briggs, the conductor, and a drover, whose name could not be learned, and seriously injuring J. C. Morrow, a cattle-dealer of Alton, Iowa. The brakeman and several drovers were in the caboose, but escaped with slight injuries. No one on the passenger-train was injured. The accident appears to have been caused by the neglect of the passenger conductor to notify his engineer that the freight-train was ahead, and the curve hid the latter train from the sight of the engineer until too late to prevent a collision.

THE COLORED REPUBLICANS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—The colored Republican State Convention met here to-day, and was called to order by W. H. Johnson, of Albany, Chairman of the State Committee. O. C. Gilbert, of Saratoga, was chosen chairman, and E. V. Cato, of New-York, Secretary. A motion to form a permanent organization for the year was strenuously opposed by W. H. Johnson, and as strongly urged by Wm. F. Butler, of New-York. After a prolonged debate, the motion was carried, and the convention adjourned to meet in New-York City Oct. 2. Seventeen delegates were present.

IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

THE HAYDEN PARTY.

THE HIGHEST TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES—HUNTING SILVER IN THE CLOUDS—THE HAYDEN SCIENTIFIC PARTY—REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FAIRPLAY, Colorado, Thursday, July 31, 1873.

This town lies at the head of South Park, on the mountain route between Denver and Santa Fé, ninety-five miles from the former place. It is noted as the supply point for the Mount Lincoln mining district. It has a population of about 1,000, with the usual number of stores, hotels, and saloons, besides two banks and a weekly newspaper. It is the highest town in the United States, its altitude being 9,764 feet, nearly two miles above sea-level, and 3,500 feet higher than Mount Washington. Its inhabitants, while never experiencing the "heated term," yet from June to September have the luxury of moderately warm days and cool nights, the monotony being occasionally relieved by a snow-storm in August. Mount Lincoln towers above the place to a height of over 16,000 feet. All along its sides, to within a few yards of the top, often enveloped by clouds, and often above them, miners and prospectors are busy developing or seeking new discoveries. By wagon-road and pack-trail the summit is distant twelve miles. On the way we pass the new mining camps of Dudley and Alma, and nearly three miles above the level of the sea, the clouds often veiling the valley from their sight and seeming to shut them out from the world, we find twenty miners working the "Montezuma" lode, and taking out ore that runs from 100 to 800 ounces of silver to the ton. A wagon-road is nearly finished to the top of Mount Lincoln, making it the most accessible of the high peaks in Colorado. It covers an area of six miles by two, and although an isolated and almost continuous elevation, being divided by four slight depressions, has received distinct names, the south end being known as Buckskin Mountain, next Mount Bross, then Mount Cameron, and the north end Mount Lincoln. We find the summits covered with grass, beautiful flowers, and vegetation.

It is calculated that there are now about 3,000 miners at work on these mountain sides, most of them new-comers, roaming about with pick and shovel, honey-combing the whole area with prospectors' holes. The silver mines of Mount Lincoln present no continuous veins. The ore occurs in pockets.

Prof. Hayden and party are now exploring this region under a commission from the Government. The Professor visited many portions of Colorado in 1869, and published reports of the same. At its last session Congress appropriated $75,000 for "a geological and geographical survey of the Territory of Colorado." The expedition was organized at Denver in May, broke camp a month later and divided into seven divisions: First, the chief geological party under command of Prof. Hayden. Second, the geodetic party under Mr. Gardner. Third, the quartermaster's party under Mr. Stevenson. Fourth, the photographic party under Mr. Jackson. Fifth, the Middle Park division, under Prof. Marviner. Sixth, the South Park division, under Mr. Gannett. Seventh, the San Luis Park division, under Mr. Wilson, topographer. The area to be surveyed comprises the entire mountain district of Colorado, from the southern line of Prof. Clarence King's survey to the south boundary of the territory, about 32,000 square miles.

About the middle of July five of the working parties came together near Fairplay, and are now pushing their explorations in this, the South Park country. Permanent barometric stations have been established here and at the top of Mount Lincoln. Regular observations will be taken during the Summer, Fall, and Winter. The photographer of the expedition succeeded in getting a series of panoramic views from the top of the mountain.

Leaving the vicinity of Fairplay, the expedition, ten days ago, moved across the range toward the Twin Lakes. Their camp at night was 12,000 feet above the sea, the air sharp, and the next morning the neighboring streams were found frozen over. From a point above and opposite the lakes a fine photographic view was taken covering the Sierra Madre range from South Arkansas River northward for seventy-five miles, and from the same altitude the topographers registered the triangulations to a hundred lofty peaks. The party found the summits mostly covered with luxuriant verdure, and a remarkable variety of wild flowers of brilliant hue and delightful fragrance. On the morning of the 25th, the party took the soundings of the Twin Lakes. The lead was cast at intervals of 125 yards. The deepest water in the lower lake was found to be seventy-six feet, the general depth ranging from forty to seventy feet. The length of this lake is over three and a half miles, and the width about two and a half miles. The greatest depth of the upper lake, which is over a mile long and three-quarters wide, was found to be eighty feet, and the general depth varying from fifty to eighty feet. The party discovered in the immediate neighborhood a dozen peaks belonging to the Sierra Madre range that were over 14,000 feet high. This fact will change our Rocky Mountain data somewhat, and Pike's, Long's, and Gray's Peaks will have to share their fame with these new heights yet unnamed. It is believed too that the party, as they move southward beyond the head-waters of the Arkansas, will discover peaks of still greater altitude. One benefit resulting from this expedition will be the determining of the numberless Rocky Mountain heights, in regard to the altitude of many of which there has heretofore been much variance. A portion of the expedition who reached this place by following the range along its base to Colorado Springs, and thence westward, passed through the famous petrified forest which lies near the stage road about midway between Manitou and Fairplay. Within an area of a half mile there are thirteen petrified stumps, most of which have been almost torn away by curiosity-seekers. Aside from the "Garden of the Gods" and "Monument Park," the fashionable denizens of that resort, Manitou, often seek this famous place and go away with trophies. By the way, we were reminded, as we put up for a night at the Manitou House, that Colorado watering-places are getting to be Saratoga-like, for we noticed the piazza thronged with the élite from the East and Europe, and there, each entertaining a circle of friends, sat Senator Morton, of Indiana, and J. Edgar Thompson, while many overworked and invalid college tutors and literati occupy neighboring cottages. But to return to the petrified stumps. One of them measures ten feet in diameter. Still preserving the grain and color of wood, it is yet a mass of solid stone. It bears a beautiful polish. Some of the splinters, though thready and limber, are yet pure stone. Many believe that this great stump is the remnant of a Southern cypress, though most of the large trees in this vicinity are spruce pine. The gum which has exuded from the trunks is also petrified, cleaving with brilliant surface, sparkling in the sun. At the foot of one of these stumps is a pile of petrified chips, some of them apparently in a state of transition from wood to stone. These discoveries awaken much speculation in the minds of travelers, and seem about as mysterious as the discovery of petrified palm-trees in South Park a few years ago, when there are none growing within hundreds of miles of the territory. How long it takes for the petrifying process becomes a question. These chips may have been hewn out by the Pike party in 1806, or by the Spanish expedition under Coronada, in search of gold, over 300 years ago. Several of the Hayden party visited in the range west of Fairplay a peak which has every appearance of being an extinct volcano. It has a crater-like summit, the rim broken down on the east side. All around the inside of the remainder of the rim the layers of basalt appear in strata, inclining from the opening in every direction, as if the melted material had been poured out and had flowed over the sides, and making tremendous furrows in their courses. The sides of the peak appear red as if they had been in active operation at quite a modern period. In fact the whole range, reaching southward for some distance, seems to be a series of old volcanic cones.

The route of the Hayden party after leaving this vicinity lies into San Luis Park, and thence into an interesting region, south-western Colorado, from which several explorers have brought accounts of the existence of curiosities and wonders, ruined cities, fathomless lakes, peaks higher than any yet discovered on the continent, and vast volcanic structures beyond the snowy Sierras. There are said to be cañons walled in by perpendicular rocks 2,000 and 3,000 feet high, boiling salt springs, and beyond the White River a veritable Sahara, within the boundaries of which is a strange weird place called Goblin City, where the red sandstone is worn into fantastic shapes—pyramids, sphinx, towers, domes, minarets, statues, and rows of buildings stretching over a large area like an uninhabited city. This wonderful region will be explored more thoroughly than ever before, and, doubtless, much of great interest to our future history, and the development of Colorado, will be brought to light. In the San Luis Park, that wonderful body of water, Sagnache Lake, the largest in Colorado, will be visited, and something more of its character learned. It is twenty-four miles in length and ten in width. Its waters ebb and flow with the regularity of tides; when at low ebb it is scarcely more than a swamp, while at full tide very deep. Some observers have undertaken to show a similarity between its waters and those of the great Salt Lake of Utah, and as it has no visible outlet, there is a theory afloat of a subterranean communication between the two.

While the Hayden expedition, in their Summer's work, are likely to confirm or explode these reports and traditions of almost unknown parts of Colorado, there are other parties in the field, or about to start out, who promise developments in other directions. There is an expedition now in Colorado under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, who are making zoological researches. They will hunt up fossil remains and rare specimens, and report as well on the flora of this Territory. Two other expeditions are organizing at Denver, one to explore the northern and western side of Long's Peak, and make its ascent, a feat not performed for two years on account of the great depth of snow; and the other to traverse the region beyond the Elkhorn, reported to have precipices 1,000 feet higher than Yosemite.

THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION—AN INHARMONIOUS GATHERING.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 6.—The Conservative State Convention met to-day at noon, in the theatre, the interior of which, especially the stage, was decorated with flags of various nations; also, the State and National colors. The orchestra chairs and parquet were filled with delegates, nearly 400 in number. The remainder of the building was crowded with spectators. The stage was occupied by a large number of prominent persons, and representatives of the Press from this city, and other points in the State and out.

The convention was called to order by Hon. R. T. Daniels, Chairman of the State Committee, on whose motion M. G. Harmon, of Augusta County, was chosen temporary chairman.

A committee consisting of two from each Congressional district was then appointed on credentials. During the absence of the committee, Hon. Robert Ould was called upon and addressed the convention in review of Mr. Hughes' speech at Lynchburg. Other speeches were made by Hon. A. M. Keiley, Mayor of Richmond, ex-Lieut. Gov. Robert L. Montague, and others.

Upon reassembling the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers: For President, Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Appomattox; Vice Presidents, E. M. Braxton, of Fredericksburg; J. W. Henton, of Norfolk; W. W. Crump, of Richmond; Wm. Baskerville, of Mecklenburg; T. S. Flourny, of Pittsylvania; Wm. McCabell, of Buckingham; R. T. Duke, of Albemarle; W. H. Payne, of Fauqueker; John Trout, of Roanoke. Secretaries, Sergeant at Arms and assistants were also appointed.

Mr. Bocock, upon taking the chair, addressed the convention in an eloquent and stirring speech denunciatory of the Republican Party and Republican rule, and urging the Conservatives to use their utmost exertions to accomplish an overwhelming victory in the coming contest. He then returned thanks for the honor done him, and announced the convention organized and ready for business.

Rev. Dr. J. L. Burrows, of the Baptist Church, offered a fervent and feeling prayer.

A committee of two from each district was appointed to whom should be referred, without debate, all business coming before the convention.

Recess was taken till 4 o'clock, at which hour the Committee on Credentials reported. Several hours were consumed in discussing and amending the report. The question of appointing a Committee on Permanent Organization gave rise to a heated debate as to the manner of the formation of the committee—some contending that each Congressional delegation should have the privilege of selecting three of their own number to represent them on the committee, and others that the whole committee should be appointed by the chairman. The debate was conducted amid great confusion, but finally the latter mode was adopted, and the chair appointed three from each district delegation, with Hon. Robert Ould as Chairman. The committee thus formed then retired. A very decided spirit of antagonism was displayed in the various debates by the friends of Gen. J. L. Kemper and Col. Robt. E. Withers, the two prominent candidates for the nomination for Governor.

THE LIFE INSURANCE BILL.

GOV. DIX'S REASONS FOR WITHHOLDING HIS ASSENT TO IT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Inquiry having been made as to the reasons for Gov. Dix withholding his signature from the bill regulating the forfeiture of life insurance policies, he states them, as follows, in a letter to Col. John W. Dix, his Private Secretary:

First—The bill gives the insured thirty days to pay after the premium is due, and virtually deprives the insurer for that period of time of the use of the money to which he is entitled.

Second—It authorizes the payment of premiums to be made by mailing a certified bank-check, draft, or Post-office money order, thus opening a fruitful source of controversy and misrepresentation, and throwing the whole inconvenience arising from delay or miscarriage on the insurer.

Third—There is no good reason why a particular class of institutions should be singled out for these harsh and, as I think, unreasonable exactions. If it be said that they are incorporations deriving profitable privileges from the laws, the answer is that banks stand on the same footing, and the latter might with equal propriety be required to defer payment for thirty days, instead of the three days' grace now allowed, and to receive money becoming due to them by certified checks, &c., sent through the mails. The same observations are equally applicable to fire insurance companies.

Fourth—The bill is an enactment in conflict with the universal and essential rule of commercial and financial punctuality, which may just as easily be adhered to in this case as in the case of any other class of moneyed transactions, and in a community so largely engaged as ours in merchantile business it should be the aim of legislation, if it interferes at all, to maintain the rule in all cases, instead of relaxing it in any; and finally, matters of this kind may better be left to agreement of the parties, like all other subjects of contract, as the competition between insurance companies of every description in the extension of their business will always induce them to make the most favorable terms with their customers.

GERMAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 6.—About 1,000 delegates from different parts of the State are in attendance at the German National Union Convention, which meets this afternoon at the Academy of Music.

The Graham Temperance law forms one of the principal questions at issue. The lager-beer interest is well represented.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE CADIZ INSURGENTS SURRENDER—EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE—THE INSURGENT FRIGATES.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The insurgents at Cadiz have surrendered to the national troops. Gen. Pavia, at the head of the Republican forces, entered the city yesterday.

Señor Ranees has been appointed President of the Junta of Cadis until the arrival of the authorities.

A powder magazine in Valencia exploded yesterday, killing many insurgents, and wounding a still greater number.

The Germans have captured two insurgent frigates in the harbor of Malaga.

LORCA REOCCUPIED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS—SUCCESSES OF THE INSURGENTS.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—A bill has been introduced in the Cortes providing for the establishment of a penal colony on one of the Ladrone Islands.

The Government is concentrating a large force of gensdarmes in Madrid for the purpose of disarming the disaffected militia battalions.

Señor Olozaga, late Minister to France, has, through Admiral Topete, tendered his services to the present Goverment.

The German Consul at Almeria claims $50,000 damages for injury to his residence during the bombardment of the city by the insurgent men-of-war.

The Government troops have reoccupied Lorca, which has been in the hands of the insurgents since the declaration of independence of Murcia.

The insurgents have gained possession of Orihuela, and threaten Alicante, thirty-two miles distant.

A deputation has left Salamanca for Madrid to negotiate a compromise with the Government.

Since the opening of the bombardment 200 shells have been thrown into Valencia, and the troops have advanced 600 yards. The insurgents are making a most obstinate resistance.

The insurgent fleet has landed a detachment at Motril, on the coast of the Province of Grenada. All the Government funds were seized, and a contribution of $8,000 levied.

THE CAPTURER OF THE VIGILANTE TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The *Provinzial Correspondenz* affirms that the recall of Capt. Werner settles the difficulty arising from the capture of the Vigilante. Sanction of his act would have been an implied recognition of the Spanish Republic by Germany. A court-martial will be held in his case.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ELECTIONS—RESIGNATION OF A SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—An election to fill a vacant seat in the House of Commons from Dundee took place, yesterday, and resulted in the return of Mr. James Yeaman, the Liberal candidate.

The election to fill the vacancy from East Staffordshire took place to-day. The result of the poll is not yet known. The betting was strongly in favor of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Allsepp, the well-known brewer.

Mr. Wm. E. Baxter, Joint Secretary to the Treasury, has resigned that office.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF HON. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—John Lothrop Motley, the American historical writer, and formerly United States Minister to Vienna, has been stricken with apoplexy. The disease deprives him of the use of one side of his body. Mr. Motley has been obliged by his illness to decline the invitation of the Queen of Holland to take up his residence in the royal palace.

FRANCE.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COUNTS DE CHAMBORD AND DE PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Vienna says the interview yesterday between the Count de Chambord and the Count de Paris was of a most cordial nature, and that the political situation in France was not alluded to during their conversation.

DUEL BETWEEN MESSRS. HERVE AND ABOUT—THE LATTER WOUNDED—DEATH OF ODILLON-BARROT.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—A duel was fought to-day between M. Hervé, editor of the *Journal de Paris*, and M. About, the well-known author and journalist. The latter was slightly wounded in the right hand.

M. Odillon-Barrot, Vice President of the Council of State, died to-day, aged eighty-two years.

The suit of Mme. Millieres has been dismissed and the plaintiff ordered to pay the costs.

RUSSIA.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The emigration from Russia to America is increasing. Four hundred Russians sailed to-day in one steamer. The movement threatens to depopulate some districts in Russia.

AUSTRIA.

INTERNATIONAL PATENT RIGHTS CONGRESS.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—The International Patent Rights Congress is in session here. One of its first acts was to resolve that the common protection of inventions should be guaranteed by the laws of all civilized countries.

Mr. J. M. Thacher, of the United States Patent Office, who is now in this city, has been invited to a seat in the Patent-Rights Congress.

ITALY.

INCREASE OF COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES—DUTIES ABROGATED.

ROME, Aug. 6.—A statement made by the Minister of Finance shows a great increase in the number of vessels engaged in commerce between Italy and the United States.

The duty on raw material is officially abrogated. Difficulties have arisen in the execution of the law for the reorganization of the army.

MEXICO.

CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF LOZADA—THE JESUITS NOT TO BE EXPELLED.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 1, via HAVANA.—Lozada, the chief of the Tepic rebellion, was pursued and captured by Col. Rosales, who formerly fought under him. He was tried by court-martial on the 18th ult., and shot on the morning of the 19th. He refused to have his eyes bandaged, and, kneeling with his face to the firing party, died with great courage.

The Jesuits having appealed to the courts against the decree for their expulsion, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has pronounced a decision in their favor, granting them the protection of the laws.

Favorable news has been received from the mining districts. The general pacification of the country has a good effect on operations. New gold, silver and platina mines have been discovered six leagues from this city.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE—A WIGLESS COUNSEL—DR. KENEALY'S ARGUMENT—THE PROSPECTS.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 22, 1873.

After an interval of one week to allow time for the counsel for the defendant to prepare his speech, the Court of Queen's Bench reassembled yesterday to proceed with the case. The greatest curiosity and interest were felt by the public as to the course which would be pursued by Dr. Kenealy on behalf of his remarkable client. Rumor had asserted, first, that the defendant's counsel, overwhelmed by the testimony against him, was, in the language of the prize-ring, about to throw up the sponge. Again, it was said, that Dr. Kenealy would simply make his speech, and would then say that in the absence of funds, and in the presence of the practically inexhaustible resources of the Government on the other side, he was unable to proceed further, and so would throw the odium against the Crown of prosecuting a defenseless man. These were the two most prevalent ideas respecting the case. Few, indeed, believed that after fifty-seven days of proof piled upon proof showing that the defendant was not Tichborne but Orton, the defense would persevere with any attempt to rebut the enormous weight of testimony.

AN INTERRUPTION.

Anticipations of this kind were doomed to be upset. Yesterday was one of extreme heat, and soon after the court met one of the jurymen swooned and was carried out of the room. This was an incident which naturally created some alarm. It has often been felt that in a trial which would occupy the greater part of nine months, risk of fatality to some one of twelve middle-aged jurymen was an important element for consideration, inasmuch as any such casualty would render it absolutely necessary to begin the trial over again. The Court of Queen's Bench and, indeed, all the superior "law courts at Westminster," are wretchedly deficient in ventilation, and when the parties met yesterday the thermometer stood at not less than 87° in the shade. The juryman who fainted had driven down in an open carriage, exposed to the heat of the sun. He himself was anxious to return to his duty, but acting on the advice of medical men he was prevailed upon to take rest for the day, and after half an hour's sitting the court adjourned until this morning.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE.

A large crowd of spectators thronged the doors of Westminster Hall to see the claimant come down. During the interval he had been engaged in starring the provinces, and had occupied himself with pigeon-shooting and other congenial pursuits. That the exercise had agreed with him was seen by his fresh and cheerful look, as he entered the already-crowded court and took his accustomed seat at the small table in front of the bar, between his solicitor and clerk. Nearly an hour was occupied in technical legal objections as to the validity of former trials, upon which the present issue depends. These were all quashed by the Bench, and Dr. Kenealy was left to begin his defense. The learned gentleman, who has not hitherto held a position of the first rank at the English Bar, preceded his speech by requesting that, in consequence of the extreme heat, he might be allowed to address the jury without his wig. The request was a strange one in view of the strict conservatism of the English Bar, but was nevertheless assented to by the Lord Chief Justice, under, as he said, the exceptional circumstances. Dr. Kenealy, with wigless head, covered with short black hair, ornamented with spectacles and his naturally bushy beard, rose to address the jury. He began in a low voice by thanking them for the indulgence afforded him in the time allowed for preparing his defense. He then drew their attention to the fact that the agents for the prosecution had been engaged in this case now for seven years, while he had had but three weeks of preparation before he entered upon the conduct of the defense. Dr. Kenealy then gradually went into what proved to be a remarkably powerful and very able speech. Upward of two thousand allegations of falsehood, he said, had to be met on the part of the defendant. The case for the prosecution had not been conducted with the gravity which became the importance of the issues, but had been made a farce by the jokes of Queen's Counsel, to whom it had been reserved to appear in that place for the first time as Queen's jesters. The case had for years attracted the attention of the whole civilized world wherever the English language was spoken. Some people looked upon it as the realization of the fiction of the *Wandering Jew*, where a religious body, through the agency of *Rodin*, a man of great intellect, entered into a conspiracy to deprive a man of millions of money. On the other hand it was said that the defendant was a vulgar butcher out of Wapping, who had conceived the notion of ousting families who had held their estates for centuries. He had been assailed in language the most violent ever known, by a distinguished member of the Bar, and had been called a conspirator, perjurer, forger, slanderer, and felon, and he had been charged with "crime as foul as ever justice raised her sword to strike." He did not charge the witnesses for the prosecution with perjury. Many of them, he believed, swore to that which they thought was true, but he believed at the same time that some of them were persons who knew well that defendant was Sir Roger Tichborne. "If he be the greatest scamp," continued the learned counsel, "that ever walked the earth, you will be animated by a desire to do what is right, heedless of consequences to others, and regardless of what he may do with his estates when he gets them. Right, and right alone, will guide you, and you will not allow to weigh in the balance of your fair and honest understanding the ingenious things put forward by my learned friend, any more than those acts of this man's life, which certainly do not entitle him to universal respect." Referring to the apparent strangeness of a man whose family had lived on these estates in England since before the Roman Conquest, taking to a wild course of life, he drew attention to the case of the heir to the earldom of Annesley, who was sold by his uncle as a slave, but ultimately returned and recovered possession of his title and estates. And how many thousand broad acres were there in England now from which the rightful owners were excluded! Roger, surrounded by priests, and watched by that Lady Tichborne upon whose grave those Seymours and Tichbornes were piling every defilement they could, went forth at last, like Cain, into the wilderness, heedless, abandoned, dissolute, careless of what became of him. He would forget all; he would dip his brain in Lethe, and all his former life would pass from his memory. If really a designing butcher, he could, during the years he was with Lady Tichborne, have sapped from her every particle of information respecting Roger's life. But no, the old Tichborne pride remained in his haughty heart, and he disdained the arts which a Wapping butcher would have used. For years he had been smoking, snuffing, and dissecting birds and stuffing them, and had been a member of that snobbish club of which Lord Bellew was so distinguished an ornament. Lord Bellew seduced his friend's wife—Roger Tichborne seduced his cousin. The tendency of Roman Catholic teaching, he argued, was to keep the pupils in ignorance, and as for snuffing, some commentators had found that it was to indulgence in this irritant that Napoleon owed his last false move at Waterloo. Life at Stoneyhurst, life in a garrison town, where he was subjected to unbearable insults by his brother officers, was depicted by the learned counsel, and in contrast was drawn a flowery picture of the boundless prairie where the scent of tea-trees was wafted on the breeze, and where, to a man like Roger Tichborne, a glorious career of freedom must have seemed heaven itself. The *penchant* of persons in high life for associating with vagabonds was pointed out, and as for friends, they were as those in the parable, who, when they saw the son, said, "This is the heir; come, let us kill him and seize his inheritance." His letters were those of a man who had once been a gentleman, and were essentially different from those of Arthur Orton. Half a hundred witnesses from Wapping could be called who would say defendant was not Orton, and he would be able to show that people wanted to keep him out of his estates, because these ladies and gentlemen of the county did not wish to associate with him and the wife he had picked up God knows where. None of the friends who believed in him at the last trial would desert him now. Popular instinct, which saw in him a victim of a powerful faction, had supported him, and but for the subscriptions of the public he must have taken his family to the work-house. He had had the misfortune to excite female influence against him through that affair with his cousin, which ought never to have been told, but which no impostor would ever have thought of inventing, because it was of no use to his cause and utterly damnatory in moral opinion. Later in the day the learned counsel attacked the priests, especially in relation to their influence over Lady Tichborne, and he said he would be able to call at least one witness who would be able to prove that Roger Tichborne had a brown mark on his side and a peculiarity of the thumb similar to those on the claimant.

THE IMPRESSION.

The general impression conveyed by the speech was not very favorable. There is every probability that the case will extend over several weeks.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

CRIMINALS DISPOSED OF—SENTENCES BY THE RECORDER.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting, Samuel Jackson, charged with stealing money and property to the amount of $72, from John Kanane, on the 13th July, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for five years. Thomas H. Watson, jointly indicted with Thomas Rogers for breaking into the apartments of Mary Santurio, at No. 308 Third-avenue, on the 21st June, stealing therefrom property valued at $335, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was remanded for sentence. John Walsh, a river-thief, jointly indicted with Stephen Dillon, who was convicted the previous day for stealing a quantity of pig-iron, the property of the Allentown Iron Company, also pleaded guilty, and was remanded. James Fitzgerald, indicted for feloniously assaulting Christopher Russ, of No. 133 Third-avenue, with a hammer in one of the workshops of the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company, on the 7th July, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for five years. Annie O'Brien pleaded guilty to the larceny of money and property to the amount of $124, from Elizabeth Adams, of No. 38 East Houston-street, on the 21st July, and was sent to State Prison for two years. Kate Toner pleaded guilty to the larceny of a gold watch and chain from her employer, Sarah A. Bray, of No. 136 West Forty-first-street, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three years. Wm. Meyer, charged with stealing $41 from Lewis Renken, of No. 49 Chatham-street, on the 5th July, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for four years. John McCarty and Frank Robinson, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $48, from Ellen Driscoll, of Staten Island, on the 31st July, pleaded guilty, and were each sent to State Prison for three years. Otto Pierce, charged with breaking into the premises of Morris Hitchman, No. 45 Gold-street, on the 18th July, and stealing therefrom $85 worth of pipes, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Frederick Secor, charged with stealing a wagon valued at $100 from William Pepper, of No. 207 Mercer-street, on the 14th July, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for five years. A second indictment for stealing a wagon had also been found against Secor. A boy named John Connolly pleaded guilty to the larceny of $31 from Frederick Oppermann, Jr., of No. 228 East Fifty-fourth-street, on the 19th of July, and was sent to the House of Refuge. Robert B. Berger, charged with stealing property to the amount of $94 from Adam Trabold, No. 1,395 Broadway, on the 12th of July, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Frank Adam, jointly indicted with Joseph Bloom for the larceny of eight dozen silk neck-ties, the property of John W. Pitkin, No. 356 Broadway, on the 11th of July, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

THE WATER-METERS.

COUNSEL FOR THE CONTROLLER NOT READY TO PROCEED—ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

Pursuant to adjournment on the previous day, the matter of the claim for payment of the contract price of water-meters furnished the City under the Tweed administration, came up for argument before Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Mr. James C. Carter, who appeared for the Controller, on a motion to quash an alternative writ of mandamus issued against the latter to compel payment of the claim or show cause why not, was still in the same state of unpreparedness as on the previous day, owing to the loss of the papers in the case, and suggested a further adjournment.

Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence opposed such adjournment, and proceeded to recite the proceedings in the case. They were first instituted, he said, in the month of February last, and thereafter frequently postponed at the instance of the Controller, until finally set down peremptorily for the 3d of June. Again and again the time was extended at the instance of the Controller, with one exception, until now. These delays seemed to be a species of trifling, not only with the claimant, but with the Court, and, under the circumstances, he asked that the respondent be compelled now to proceed to argument. The claimant, Mr. Navaro, had, in one way or another, expended nearly half a million dollars in this matter, and while such delays might be fun to the respondent, they were death to him.

Mr. Carter still urged the impossibility of his proceeding with the argument now. He was perfectly clear that this mandamus could not stand; and, if it could not, then the Controller should not be compelled to go into the facts. His (counsel's) engagements were such as would prevent him from preparing such a brief as he desired to prepare in the case, and as he thought it required, without further time.

Mr. Lawrence replied by reading a portion of an opinion rendered by the Supreme Court, General Term, in which the delivery of the meters in question, in good faith, was affirmed, and the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to certify thereto declared. If, as Mr. Carter had stated, it was perfectly clear that this mandamus could not stand, then, certainly the Court could be no less slow to perceive that fact than was the counsel, and all the more reason was thereby shown that the argument should proceed at once.

Mr. Carter still insisted on the necessity of an adjournment. He intended that his argument should be full and elaborate on the question involved.

Judge Pratt said so far as the mere motion to quash the mandamus was concerned, he did not perceive the necessity of any further delay. He was disposed to make an order granting an adjournment until the 14th inst., but only on condition that counsel for the Controller would, on such day, be prepared to submit to the Court a return to the writ, as well as to submit the motion to quash.

Mr. Vanderpoel thought the motion to quash should be now disposed of.

Mr. Lawrence suggested to Mr. Carter that the latter withdraw his present motion to quash the mandamus, and then let the case be adjourned to the 14th inst., to allow time to prepare and put in a return.

To this Mr. Carter, after some hesitation, assented, and the further hearing was adjourned accordingly.

THE LABORERS' WAGES.

With reference to the delay in the payment of the men employed in the Aqueduct Works, it will be seen from the following that Controller Green is not to blame:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 21, 1873. }

To the Department of Public Works:

The pay-roll of additional alterations of Aqueduct from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, for two weeks ending July 15, 1873, has been received. It will be necessary, before any further payment can be made thereon, that a requisition by the Department of Public Works for a further issue of "Additional New Croton Aqueduct Stock," under chapter 230 of the laws of 1870, be made on this department. The proceeds of previous issues of stock on this account, authorized by the Board of Apportionment, have been expended.

Respectfully, ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

To facilitate the issue of this stock, and enable the workmen to get their pay, the Controller had a meeting called of the members of the Board of Apportionment for the 23d of July; but as will be seen by the following letter, the Commissioner of Public Works failed to send in the necessary requisition until the day after the meeting of the board which authorizes the issue of stocks and bonds:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 24, 1873. }

To the Department of Public Works:

This department received to-day yours dated 23d inst., making requisition for $300,000 additional alteration of Aqueduct stock.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday afternoon. Your communication, if it had been received in time, would have been laid before them for their action. I will present it to the board at their next meeting. Respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

The Controller has made arrangements to have a meeting called for 2 P. M. to-day.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Referring to the printed statement that a telegram was shown to several gentlemen in Montreal on Monday, reporting that on the preceding day Sir John A. Macdonald attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the wharf into the water, the Montreal *Gazette* says: "We learn that such a telegram, or what purported to be a telegram, was shown to a number of gentlemen. Now what shall be said of the man who showed this supposed telegram, when we state that none such was received in this city, that it was deliberately manufactured, for what purpose it is difficult to imagine, except to feed the excitement which these Rouges are endeavoring to keep up at a time when a calm, judicial temper is above all things necessary to the public mind? Sir John A. Macdonald has been at Rivière du Loup for some days, and we learn from the operator at that point no such story as that circulated here has ever been thought of there."

THE LAND OF MORMON.

THREE HUNDRED MILES THROUGH UTAH—SPANISH FORK CAÑON—MOUNT NEBO—OUT-DOOR BEDROOMS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TOQUERVILLE, N. T., Wednesday, July 23, 1873.

On the morning of July 10, your correspondent, in company with Major J. W. Powell and Mr. Thomas Moran, the artist, left the Utah Southern Railroad Depot, in Salt Lake City, for a visit to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River. Twelve days of leisurely journeying brought Moran and myself to Toquerville, 300 miles on our way from Salt Lake, and still 100 miles, or more, from our destination. From Major Powell, who is charged with a special Government commission to the Indians of this Territory, we parted at Fillmore, 150 miles from Salt Lake, where he remained to meet and confer with Kanosh, one of the oldest and ablest of the Indian chiefs, who wishes his people to live like white men by cultivating the soil.

THE WASATCH.

At this Mormon village, where I am compelled to remain two days, I take the opportunity to jot down some notes about my trip of 300 miles through the land of the Mormons. The Southern Railroad, projected from Salt Lake to the southern limits of the Territory, does not advance very fast. It is now running to Lehi, a small village at the north end of Utah Lake, thirty miles from Salt Lake. The ride over this road is not without interest. South of Salt Lake is a chain of snowy peaks of the Wasatch range of mountains, rising abruptly from the level plain to a height of over 11,000 feet above the sea, or 6,500 feet above the valley. There are no more picturesque mountains in the world than this cluster, and the road runs toward its western angle, affording constantly changing views, and revealing new beauties in the landscape as the traveler approaches. The train passes over the "divide" between the Salt Lake and Utah Valleys, and down to Lehigh, on the margin of Utah Lake. This is a sheet of fresh water, very narrow, but about thirty miles long, and the valley which bears the same name is the most fertile in Utah.

A WESTERN VALLEY.

The term valley is one which needs a definition. In the Eastern mind it is associated with rich vegetation, a productive soil, and water, still or running, in low ground. But this notion must be reversed when one thinks of the valleys of these mountains. They are high—none lower than 4,000 feet above the sea, and some of them over 5,000, an elevation greater than the highest of the Green Mountain range. Instead of being well watered, some of them have scarcely a spring. Their only verdure is the gray, dwarfed sage-brush. They are barren deserts, utterly unfit for producing any useful plant without irrigation. Salt Lake Valley has the lake from which it is named, and the River Jordan. But not a drop of the water that flows into the valley from the surrounding mountains ever leaves it, except by evaporation. Part of the water of Utah Valley flows into Salt Lake, through the outlet of Utah Lake. But generally each valley drinks up all the water that flows into it, and, with the exception of a few small streams in the vicinity of the Colorado River, not a drop of water from this Territory reaches the ocean, or any stream emptying into it. If the reader can think of a tract of country, nearly circular, surrounded on all sides by mountains in an unbroken line, so that from the plain he can see no way out except by crossing mountains, and this plain parched and dried till no green thing is visible, nor a sign of water, with blasts of heated air scorching the face—if he can think of all these, accompanied by burning thirst, with no means of quenching it, he may realize the general character of the Utah valleys. Some are ten miles across, and others sixty or seventy miles. Taking a view of Salt Lake Valley, there are seen the lake and city, with patches reclaimed by irrigation, and covered with the most vivid green. Looking into Utah Valley several towns are to be seen, the furthest twenty-five miles distant. There is generally one town at least in each valley, but often so situated as not to be seen till quite near. Instead of being in the middle of the valley, it is at the edge, as near the sources of the creeks as good land can be found, for all the streams here are largest at the head, and decrease as they flow.

OPEN-AIR BEDROOMS.

At Lehi we took stage for Spanish Fork, about twenty-five miles further, where we expected to remain overnight, and perhaps for a day or two, while Major Powell should see one or two bands of Ute Indians who are away from the Uintah Reservation. But upon arriving at Springville, five miles from Spanish Fork, occasion offered to collect the Indians there, and we stopped for the night. We slept between blankets, of which we had a plentiful supply, spread in the door-yard of Mr. Lyman Wood's house. This affords another point of departure in this discursive letter. No travelers, and few of the inhabitants of Utah, sleep indoors or in beds in Summer. So far as travel is concerned, there is little except of a local kind—that is to say, teamsters between the southern country and Salt Lake, or Mormons going up, Spring and Fall, to General Conference. These always carry a camping-mess and blankets, and stop wherever night overtakes them, cook their meals, and sleep by the wagons. The horses or mules, known here always by the general terms "animals" or "stock," are hobbled, and turned loose to graze, which, supplemented by a little wheat, barley, or oats, forms their subsistence on the road. For cooking purposes sage brush or cedar bushes, or anything that will burn, is gathered, and a very little serves the purpose. Miners and prospectors, going to and from the southern mining districts of Nevada, of which Pioche is the centre, travel in the stage which carries the mail. They sleep as much as they can in the coaches, and make a hundred miles a day. The dust follows the coach in dense clouds, so that the drivers cannot see their horses for several minutes at a time. The pleasures of that kind of travel for 500 miles without rest can be imagined. Any one who longs for it can be indulged in this Territory, and I can assure him he will find the fares enormously high, and the coaches generally miserably uncomfortable. He need make no provision for sleep. As for the dwellings, very rarely can more than one bed be found in a house, and, for that matter, oftener than otherwise there is no room for more. If a man has more wives than one he manages to provide a room and bed for each. The children, young and old, sleep out of doors in Summer. What they do in Winter is more than I can imagine. The "dwellers in Zion" do not seem to have even Ginx's knack for tucking away a round dozen of dirty babies. Sometimes there is a little bed in the yard near the door, or on the front porch, if there happen to be one. Sometimes it is an affair of dog-kennel architecture, placed near the wood-pile, or in some corner, into and out of which a big boy or a half-grown girl may crawl, sleeping like a spaniel. We have found our most luxurious couches under a hay-stack. But such good fortune has not fallen to us often. We go to bed early, sleep soundly, get up with the sun, and have no headaches from bad ventilation.

THE NOBLE RED MAN.

To continue our journey. We stayed a night at Springville, so called from an immense spring, from which flows a large brook, supplying water to a village of a thousand inhabitants, in their houses, and enough to irrigate a large city lot for each. The next day Wanero, a Ute sub-chief, who was in Washington last Summer, came into town with a number of his band—a picturesque group—who were chiefly anxious to obtain tobacco and flour. They were peaceable and had been behaving themselves very well, begging a little but not stealing. Wanero has a herd of forty or fifty cattle in the mountains. His band seem willing to remain on the reservation if they are enabled to live there, but they could say little till they saw the head chief, who is himself on the reservation. Major Powell gave them a sack of flour for each of the three camps who had representatives present, with which they were mightily pleased. He learned that the most troublesome tribe in Utah, the one with which most difficulty was expected in negotiations, and called the Shi-vi-rets, had been broken up this season and scattered among other tribes. About twenty of their number had died suddenly of some disease which resembled cholera, and the Indians believed it was caused by some magical power of the whites exerted on them because they had not behaved themselves. The effect of the superstition has been excellent, and has reduced the difficulty of the Indian problem in Utah by one-half at least.

SPANISH FORK CAÑON AND MOUNT NEBO.

The same day our party, with several citizens, went twelve miles up Spanish Fort cañon, and made a camp, where we remained two nights. The scenery is fine, and Moran made several sketches. Major Powell took advantage of the opportunity for geological research. The citizens attended to certain business of their own in regard to the cattle-herding in the cañon. When we returned to Springville we hired a span of mules, driver, and wagon, determined to avoid stage-riding as much as possible, and with this equipment we went to Fillmore, stopping to rest at night, and procuring our meals at the villages and ranches. There are seldom any hotels, but almost any family along the road will furnish such as they have of provisions at a very moderate price. Going to Fillmore from Salt Lake we passed through Utah, Juab, and Round Valleys. In Juab Valley, at Stewart's Ranch, we delayed a day to ascend Mount Nebo, the highest mountain of either Utah or Nevada. It is one of the Wasatch range, and 1,200 feet high. Starting from Stewart's about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, we drove to the base of the mountains, about five miles. Then, with our blankets and rations on our backs, we climbed till dark. We camped by a little spring, lighted a fire, and after a supper of coffee, bread, and chicken, roasted in the coals, we retired to our blankets. The night was cold, and we slept little. Early in the morning we renewed the ascent, and at 12:20 we stood upon the highest peak. Part of the ascent was difficult, and not without danger, perhaps, for often we had to go where a misstep might be instant death. We were repaid for our toil by a glorious mountain view, extending from the Rocky Mountain summits in Colorado, to the mountains of Nevada, and from Salt Lake on the north, almost to the Grand Cañon on the south. We descended with much greater ease and rapidity, reaching the base of the mountain before dark, and proceeded five miles on our way to Fillmore, stopping for the night at Willow Creek, or Mona. Many of the Mormon villages have in some manner come by two names. The second day after, we were in Fillmore early in the day. After a day's delay, having left Major Powell and Mr. Pilling, Moran and myself came here, 150 miles, in five days, on horseback most of the distance, in company with a team taking freight to Major Powell's party, who are now finishing up in the field the topographical work of the survey of the cañon country. We are already in sight of the wonderful cliffs and buttes of this wonderland, and have seen enough to know that a rich experience is before us in the weeks that we shall spend in it.

MORMON PROPAGANDISM.

At this point I must close this letter. But first, a word about some excitement caused last year by a rumor in the East that the Mormons were preparing for a grand exodus from Utah. Nothing could be more absurd. The report was caused by the fact that a "mission" had been sent across the Colorado into Arizona. These "missions," as they are called, are simply colonies of settlement. The object of sending them into Arizona is to secure favorable locations for future growth. Except in a few small valleys in the east, all the settlements have been made in Utah that ever can be, and Mormon growth is near an end unless it expands beyond the boundaries of the Territory. The utmost possible increase within the Territory can hardly exceed the present number of inhabitants, making the limit of population that can be supported only about double what it is now. This statement will probably be a surprise to many readers, but I will make it plain in a future letter. It has great significance in relation to the solution of the Mormon problem. But it does not portend an exodus.

STAGE ROBBERY BY MASKED MEN.

The details of the robbery of a stage by masked and armed men in Nevada County, California, on Sunday, July 27, by which the highwaymen secured a large sum of money, are thus told by the Sacramento *Union*:

"On the arrival of the east-bound train from San Francisco and this city at Colfax, the stage started as usual for Grass Valley and Nevada with a load of passengers and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure-box. When opposite Sheet's ranch, about five miles this side of Grass Valley, the stage came to a sudden halt. It was then about 7:30 o'clock in the evening. Four men had suddenly stepped out from among the rocks or bushes, each wearing a black mask, and leveled a double-barreled shot-gun at the driver. Each was observed to carry a revolver in addition to his gun. The stage was driven by Bob Scott, who at first demurred to the proposition to dismount. He was assured by one of the robbers that they meant business, and that there was no time to waste in parleying, and Scott concluded to dismount from his seat. Two of the men stood at the horses' heads, and the other two paid their respects to the passengers. At the suggestion of the other highwayman, and through the persuasive power of a shot-gun on each side of the stage, the passengers all vacated the stage. There were in all thirteen passengers. Among them were E. Black Ryan and Judge McFarland, of this city, and Brig. Gen. Charles Cadwalader, formerly of this city, but at present a resident of the northern part of the State. We are also informed that Senator A. A. Sargent was among the number. He passed through the city on the train at noon, and it is reported was on the stage on the occasion referred to. The passengers were directed to sit down on the ground, and were arranged in a row about thirty feet from the stage. The only weapon in the stage was a deringer pistol in the pocket of Gen. Cadwalader. That officer was too good a soldier to give battle under the circumstances, and did not expose his artillery to the enemy. Some of the passengers say that, with three or four double-barreled guns leveled at a person by men with black masks on their faces, the most natural impulse conceivable is to obey orders, and when told to sit down they did just as they were directed to do. Black Ryan remarked that he could sit down, but he could not sit tailor fashion, which seems to have been the posture suggested by the stage manager in arranging the tableau. Black probably thought his legs were not long enough to double up to advantage, and he had no time to make any arrangement with Judge McFarland to supply the deficiency. Black was allowed to arrange his short legs to his own liking, but he did not require much time to find a seat. One of the robbers then took a position in front of the line with his gun leveled, from which he could command one or all of the passengers as necessity might require. He informed them that if they remained quiet, they would not be molested and their property would not be disturbed, but that it would be dangerous for any one to make any demonstration of resistance. The horses were unhitched from the stage and taken a short distance from the spot, while one man guarded the passengers another held the horses, and the remaining two directed their attention to the treasure in the stage. It is generally understood that of late years substantial iron chests are constructed under the hind seats of all stages which are used to carry Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express matter. This fact the robbers of course knew, and they came fully prepared for the emergency, having with them a supply of both blasting and giant powder. They used both and put in a blast which shivered the chest to pieces, knocking the lid through the top of the stage, and shattering the stage in other respects so as to almost destroy the body. It is reported that the passengers, sitting on the ground in such close proximity to the stage, did not enjoy the fire-works very much, but none of them were injured by the blast. The robbers now found it easy to secure all the treasure in the box. Having removed it to a convenient distance, they hitched up the horses and loaded up the passengers and told the driver to drive on. The stage moved forward and the highwaymen remained where they were until space and darkness hid them from view. The robbers secured $7,000 in coin consigned to the banking-house of T. Findley & Co., and several other sums consigned to other parties in Grass Valley and Nevada. It is conceded by all that these additional sums amounted to $1 000, and some reports place them as high as $4,000. The total amount carried off was not less than $8,000 and not more than $11,000. When the stage reached Grass Valley a great deal of feeling was of course aroused. A number of officers started out in pursuit of the robbers. We are informed by Frank C. Ross, of this city, who came through from Grass Valley yesterday morning, that the stage met Sheriff Perrin on the road near the scene of the robbery. Perrin had two men in custody at the time, whom he had arrested on suspicion. The robbers were not only masked but they had their feet muffled with socks so as to prevent the officers from tracking them, and especially from identifying them by the footprints of their boots. Notwithstanding this precaution the Sheriff and officers had traced the robbers some distance in the direction of Ophir Hill. They found on the trail one mask, several cartridges of giant powder, a flask of blasting powder, and several percussion caps, all of which had evidently been thrown away. Stage robbers have heretofore, as a rule, selected downward bound stages for their operations, as they much more frequently bring gold dust from the mines than carry coin back. They have also generally chosen an early hour in the morning for their operations. By selecting the evening they were able in this case to secure the advantage of darkness immediately after they were through with the depletion of the treasure-box."

RED TAPE ON A RAILROAD.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times & Dispatch* of Tuesday, says: "A drover residing at Fleetwood had a car-load of sheep consigned to him which arrived at that place on Saturday last, Two of the sheep were dead when the car arrived at Fleetwood, and these the drover refused to remove. The officers of the company were notified to remove the nuisance, but the conductor of the local freight-train refused to move the car until the carcases were removed. the case was then taken before a Justice of the Peace, but as he was in doubt what course to pursue, he came to Reading yesterday to consult a lawyer in the matter. The car is still standing on the siding in front of Gift's Hotel, and is a source of annoyance to the entire neighborhood. As the citizens dare not push the car on the main track, they must put up with the stench until the case is decided by the Justice of the Peace."

APPOINTMENT OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES SELECTED—RULES FOR EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following are the selections by the President for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the army, subject to examination by a board. There were about 400 applicants: Anson G. Allen, son of Major H. A. Allen, of the Second Artillery; S. J. Allen, Jr., Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., at Fort Rice; Charles G. Ayers, son of Col. R. B. Ayres, Third Artillery; William Allen, Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A., at Camp Apache, A. T.; Henry Bellos, of the War Department; Henry G. Carleton, son of the late Col. J. H. Carleton, U. S. A.; William M. Carson, son of the late Kit Carson; Joseph W. Duncan, son of Col. T. Duncan, U. S. A.; Edward S. Fowler, clerk in the Treasury Department; H. J. Gosman, Paymaster's clerk; J. Granville Gates, son of the late Col. William Gates, U. S. A.; Frank S. Hinkle, Sergeant of Company A., Fifth Infantry; William M. N. Hughes, of Tennessee; Frederick F. Kislingbury, Chief Clerk at the Head-quarters of the Department of the Lakes; George S. Kenzie, son of the late Pay-master G. H. Kenzie; Wm. S. C. Long, of Wyoming; Wm. Lassiter, formerly Cadet at the United States Military Academy; James B. Lockwood, son of the late John B. Lockwood; Frank H. Mills, son of the late Surgeon M. Mills; Hubert McClellan, Charles M. Merritt; G. H. McGunnegle, son of the late Commander McGunnegle; James L. Murray, now an enlisted man in the army; James C. Ord, now in the Quartermaster's Department; Henry D. Aler, of the General Land Office; Fred. T. Peex, of New-York City; John H. H. Peshire, of Newark, N. J.; Wm. C. Roundy, Sergeant of the Twenty-first Infantry; —— Stockton, son of Senator Stockton; John Shelton, Sergeant Major of the Second Infantry; Thos. D. Sedgwick, late Colonel of the Second Kentucky Volunteers; Geo. G. Smith, son of Mrs. Gen. A. B. Eaton; Theodore Smith, Sergeant in the Signal Service; Eugene B. Swann, of Pennsylvania; —— Nutt, of Natches, Miss.; Wm. J. Turner, son of the late Commodore Turner, United States Navy; Frederick Theiss, Sergeant Company M, Seventh Cavalry; George A. Thompson, of Phœnix, Md.; F. Von Schroeder, of Detroit, Mich.; W. W. Weatherspoon, of Washington; Jas. C. Winters, who served as a volunteer against the Modocs; George S. Young, son of Capt. Young; M. S. K. Warwick, of Alabama; James E. H. Foster, of Pennsylvania; Charles N. Garringe, brother of Lieut. Commander Garringe, United States Navy.

The Secretary of War has issued a general order prescribing the following regulations to be observed in the examination of the candidates for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the army:

First—No person shall be examined who has not a letter authorizing the same from the War Department.

Second—No candidate will be examined who is under twenty or over thirty years of age; who, in the judgment of the board, has not the physical ability to endure the exposure of service; who has any deformity of body or mental infirmity, or whose moral habits are bad.

Third—The board being satisfied of these preliminary points, will proceed to examine each candidate separately; first, in his knowledge of English grammar, and his ability to read and write with facility and correctness; second, in his knowledge of arithmetic, and his ability in the application of its rules to all practical questions; third, in his knowledge of geography, particularly in reference to the northern continent of America; fourth, in his knowledge of history, particularly in reference to his own country; fifthly, in his knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, and of the organization of the government under it, and of the general principles which regulate international intercourse.

Fourth—The board will consider eight as the maximum of the first, fourth, and fifth heads, and ten as the maximum of the second and third heads; and no candidate will be passed by the board who shall not have received at least half of the number of maximum marks on each head or subject of examination.

Fifth—In addition to such Boards of Examination as may be appointed by the Secretary of War, a military division or department commander upon notification from the Adjutant General of the army that a candidate has been authorized to report to him, will convene at the division or department head-quarters a board to consist of four commissioned officers, including a medical officer, the duties of the latter to be confined to the medical examination. The proceedings of the board will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army.

CORONERS' CASES.

A SUPPOSED CASE OF MALPRACTICE—THE EIGHTH WARD MURDER CLEARED UP.

Coroner Herrman was engaged yesterday afternoon in investigating a case of supposed malpractice in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, near Seventh-avenue. Sarah Maria Bancker, aged eighteen years, wife of Dr. William W. Bancker, died on the morning of the 4th inst., and Dr. Quick, of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, gave a certificate setting forth the cause of death as laryngitis. The certificate was forwarded to Coroner Herrman by the Board of Health, with a request that an investigation be made. Mr. Bancker, on being examined, said he had been married four months, that ten days ago his wife complained of indisposition and he gave her medicine which relieved her. Two days afterward she was much worse, and he called in Dr. Quick, who attended her until her death. Deputy Coroner Cushman made a post-mortem examination and found no laryngitis, but discovered that the inner surface of the stomach was much congested. Everything indicated that a miscarriage had occurred during the past week. Dr. Bancker was placed under the surveillance of the police until after the funeral of his wife, which takes place to-day. The internal organs of Mrs. Bancker were delivered to Prof. Endemann, Chemist of the Board of Health, for analysis.

Yesterday morning Capt. Williams succeeded in identifying the man murdered at the corner of Spring and Greene streets on Monday night. The body was recognized by James Armstrong, a fireman, as that of Andrew Gargan, a fireman on the Fall River steam-boat Providence. It is understood that Gargan has a wife and two children in Liverpool, England. Coroner Young will hold an inquest in the case in a few days.

The dead body of a female was washed ashore at Fort Columbus yesterday morning. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

In the case of Mary Driscoll, six years old, of No. 608 West Forty-seventh-street, crushed to death beneath a pile of lumber at the yard corner of Forty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, a Coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of accidental death.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

Detectives Dilks and Tully made an important capture yesterday, in arresting the proprietors and decoys of the "skin" gambling-saloon, No. 113 Chatham-street, and seizing all the implements, including a *rouge-et-noir* table, an advantage dealing box, cards, and checks, valued at $500. The place, which is owned by a German named Charles Ess, has borne a bad reputation for months, poor German emigrants having been plundered there unmercifully. The detectives, who have been watching the place for several days, yesterday entered it and arrested Ess, who gave his name as Charles Bender, John Schwartz, Emanuel Schultz, Chas. Bernhard, Richard Kintner, Herman Meyer, Charles Gumpf, George Brown, and George Haiser. The complaint was made by Charles Albert Bottger, a young German who had been fleeced of $16. The prisoners will be taken to the Tombs to-day.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

While patroling his post in Eighth-avenue yesterday morning, Patrolman Robert Lamble, of the Thirty-second Precinct, in passing by an open lot, was struck on the head from behind with a stone by an unknown man, and felled senseless to the ground. Officer Gillie, of the same precinct, was informed of the assault soon after, and procuring assistance removed Officer Lamble to the station-house, at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street and Tenth-avenue. On being examined by the police surgeon it was found that he had received concussion of the brain, and grave fears are entertained as to his recovery. He was taken to his residence in a carriage by Sergt. Wilson, who expects to arrest the criminal to-day.

POLICE MATTERS.

The Police Commissioners yesterday made the following transfers: Sergt. Sims from Thirtieth Precinct to Second District Court; Sergt. Williams from Second District Court to Eighteenth Precinct; Sergt. Wood from Eighteenth Precinct to Thirtieth Precinct....Capt. William H. Kipp, of the Seventh Regiment, was appointed First Deputy Clerk to the board at a salary of $2,500 per annum....The Legion of St. Patrick, an Irish military organization, was given permission to parade, without arms, on the 11th inst....Permission was given Officer Patrick Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, to receive $100 reward for the arrest of Charles Josephs alias Manuel Krause, an escaped convict from State Prison.

JOHN E. SIMMONS.

THE REASON WHY HE IS NOT BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

The delay of the prosecuting officials in bringing on the trial of John E. Simmons, the wealthy lottery-owner, at present confined in the Tombs on a charge of murdering Nicholas W. Duryea, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, having given rise to considerable comment, a reporter of THE TIMES visited the District Attorney's office, yesterday, to inquire into the case. It will be remembered that on the night of the 16th December last, Duryea, who had previously been a partner of the Simmons Brothers in the lottery business, called on John E. Simmons at his office in Liberty-street. The men had not been on good terms since the dissolution of partnership, each accusing the other of injuring his business, and an angry altercation ensued. Both left the office and went down stairs, and on the sidewalk the quarrel was renewed. Blows were then struck, and the men clinched, rolling over and over on the ground. In the struggle Simmons drew a bowie-knife and stabbed Duryea repeatedly, inflicting wounds which caused the death of the latter. Simmons had his ankle fractured in the affray, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained several months, under surgical treatment. On the 5th February he was indicted by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury for murder in the first degree, but in consequence of his disabled condition was not brought down to plead to the indictment until the 5th June. On that day the District Attorney moved that the case be set down for trial for some stated date. Mr. Fellows, who is associate counsel with Mr. John Graham for the defense of Simmons, applied for a postponement of the trial, on the ground that Mr. Graham was seriously ill and had not been able to attend to the case. The Summer vacation of the court being then about to commence, and no particular reasons existing for rushing the case to trial immediately after the prisoner had been arraigned, the District Attorney consented that the case should go over until October.

The officials in the District Attorney's office state that they are anxious to try the case as early as possible, and will bring it on immediately after the opening of the court in October.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

PLANS OF REORGANIZATION — ALDERMAN ROPES TO BE PRESIDENT.

The directors of the Brooklyn Trust Company held no formal meeting yesterday, the number who responded to the call of the previous evening being insufficient for a quorum. A meeting will be held to-day, however, to decide upon a plan of reorganization, and from present indications it is probable that the Trust Company will resume business on Saturday next, with Mr. Ripley Ropes, Alderman of the Third Ward, as President, provided, of course, that the latter accepts the position which will, it is understood, be offered him by the directors. The present plan is to resume on Saturday, with nearly $1,500,000 in ready money on hand to pay depositors, and, should a persistent run render it necessary, to raise sufficient on the bond of the stockholders and trustees to pay off every depositor in full. A trustee said yesterday that their doors, if opened again, would be opened with ample pecuniary ability to pay every depositor as quickly as the amounts could be counted out and leave a good margin for the continuance of business. The officers of the company are confident that $500,000 will pay every depositor who mistrusts the company. Yesterday the President of the Mechanics' Bank, who is acting President of the Trust Company, sent a telegram to Alderman Ropes, who is now at Shelter Island, requesting his immediate return on business connected with the Trust Company. Mr. Ropes will probably reach Brooklyn this morning, and on his arrival will be offered, it is said, the presidency of the company.

The bankruptcy petitions were called in the United States Courts yesterday, but by mutual consent the argument was adjourned one week. The petitioners intend abandoning the proceedings immediately.

THE HAVANA BANK ROBBERS.

THE PRISONERS REMANDED TO JAIL—THEIR FEMALE COMPANIONS RELEASED.

Antonio Qpera y Alvarez and Enrique Cacares, who were arrested on the steamer City of Mexico, on Sunday last, charged with robbing the Commercial Bank of Havana of $70,000, were yesterday arraigned before Judge McCue, in the City Court of Brooklyn, and committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoners were brought from the First Precinct Station-house by Detectives Folk, Riggs, and Corwin, and their two female companions were conducted to court from their rooms at Police Head-quarters. The men only were arraigned, and on being informed of the charge against them, they replied that they could not deny it, and desired that the case might be "finished" as soon as possible. Gen. James B. Craig, counsel for the bank, stated that the witnesses would arrive from Havana on Friday, and Judge McCue preferred that the prisoners should waive examination and go to jail, in order that they might have an opportunity to communicate with their friends and employ counsel. The Judge finally concluded to remand them to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. They expressed a desire to go to a hotel, but were told that it was impossible. Cacares asked that his companion, who is a young Cuban woman twenty-two years of age, be allowed to remain with him in jail, as he was an invalid, and the question was left to the jailer, Mr. Conrady. On a preliminary examination, Alvarez said that he was twenty-nine years of age and a native of Granada, Spain, and had been employed as secretary of the Commercial Bank of Havana. He objected to the term "robbery," and said that he merely "abstracted certificates of shares and sold them through Cacares at thirty per cent. discount." Cacares said that he was twenty-eight years of age, a native of Seville, and acted as broker for Alvares. Gen. Craig remarked that Alvares abstracted $500 certificates of bank stock and gave them to Cacares. Purchasers would visit the bank to inquire their character and be informed by the secretary that they were all right. In this way $40,000 were realized. The prisoners were committed to Raymond-street Jail, and their female companions were released from custody.

A BAR-ROOM ROBBERY.

WORK OF THE SOUTH FERRY GANG IN BROOKLYN.

On the morning of Sunday last Patrick Gilmartin, the keeper of a liquor-store at the corner of State and Furman streets, Brooklyn, was knocked down and robbed of $485, in his own bar-room, by five ruffians, members of "the South Ferry gang." Gilmartin, who is a middle-aged Irishman, had locked up his store, when, at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, admittance was demanded by these five men. The door was opened for them, and Gilmartin recognized three who are known about the docks in that vicinity as Mose O'Neil, Michael Glenn and "Smithy." They ordered beer, and as Gilmartin carried it to an inner room they seized him, and while two held his arms the others attempted to take a roll of bills from his pocket. Gilmartin had collected $485 to pay his rent, and struggled desperately to free himself. "Smithy" and another produced bricks from their pockets and struck him on the face, cutting him severely. The roughs then threw him to the floor and took from his pockets the $485 in greenbacks. On securing the money they unlocked the door and made off down Furman-street. The ruffians engaged in the assault were the leading spirits in a picnic which took place on Tuesday, and it is thought that lack of funds for the entertainment was the main incentive to the robbery. No arrests have been made, so that the police kept to themselves their knowledge of the case, if they knew anything about it.

A LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

A few days since Justice Walsh issued a warrant for the arrest of W. F. Dale, who had deserted his wife and was living at No. 299½ Twelfth-street, South Brooklyn, and Officer McMahon has since made three unsuccessful attempts to arrest him, Dale secreting himself whenever the officer appeared. Early yesterday morning McMahon went to the house with two other officers, one of whom he stationed in the yard, and the other at the stoop. Dale had double-locked his door, but the officer gained an entrance by breaking in the wood-work. Dale at once saw that his chance was desperate, and he ran to the window, which was three stories from the ground, and jumped out in the yard. He struck the officer there stationed, in falling, and broke his own leg and severely bruised himself. He was taken to court in a grocer's wagon after his injuries had been attended to, and committed to jail for trial.

THE GAS BILLS.

Under an arrangement with Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, and at his request, all the gas companies furnishing gas for public lamps have at last sent in their bills for lighting the public lamps for the year 1872, at the reduced rates of $42 50 per annum for each lamp, from Jan. 1 to July 31, and $39 per annum from and after Aug. 1, 1872, when the Government tax on gas ceased. This makes a reduction of $183,045 18 in the cost of gas for public lamps as compared with the year 1871, the bills for which are still unpaid, and are before the courts for adjudication.

THE SUPPLY OF FRUIT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE YIELD—CAUSES FOR THE FALLING OFF.

The peach crop of Delaware and Maryland, which gave such fine promises for an abundant yield in the early Spring, has been so much injured by the late frosts and continued drouths that not much over one-third of the number of bushels calculated upon at the commencement of the season will be shipped to market.

The late frosts, which were encountered in every section of the peach-growing counties, doubtless had their effects, but would not have been near so damaging as they have been had not a long-continued drouth added its influence. The consequence is that those buds which were affected by the frost have brought forth a much more delicate peach than those unaffected, while the continued dry weather has prevented them from gaining sufficient strength to cling to the wood, consequently they have dropped off, leaving only a few vigorous peaches hanging on the trees. However, those that do remain on the boughs will be much larger in size and more luscious in flavor than they otherwise would.

In Newcastle County, Delaware, the crop can only be considered as a complete failure, for in the great peach-growing sections of Mount Pleasant, Middletown, and Townsend, the crop was completely Winter killed, while along the river, which in May gave promise of a fair crop, the late frosts during that month, and the six or eight weeks of entire absence of rain during June and July, have effectually destroyed all hope of any peaches from that quarter. As a proof of this it is only necessary to state that Newcastle, which last year shipped to New-York and Philadelphia markets fully 1,300,000 baskets of peaches, will not ship 50,000 this year.

From Queen Anne and Kent Counties, Maryland, the reports are also far from encouraging. THE TIMES correspondent who traveled through the peach districts last May calculated that fully 1,000,000 baskets of peaches would be shipped from those two counties. Reliable reports, recently received, show that not one-half of that number of baskets will be gathered, and a greater part of the crop will be shipped to Baltimore and Philadelphia, as the sections which hitherto supplied those markets will have none. In Kent County, Delaware, the crop will be about one-half of the quantity estimated for in May, while from the lower part of the States of Delaware and Maryland the general yield will not be above one-third the quantity expected in the Spring. Competent judges, who have within a week or so made the tour of the peach-growing section, have put the quantity to be received during the season at less than 1,000,000 of baskets, which is about one-third less than was received last year.

Nor is this all. The dry weather, which commenced as early as the middle of May, so affected the strawberries that in the upper part of the peninsula of the Delaware and Chesapeake the crop was so small and of such indifferent quality that but few of them were gathered, while even in the lower part of the peninsula the amount gathered was about half the quantity expected. The blackberry and raspberry crops were also very short, and had it not been that those that were picked brought an unusually large price, (owing to the great scarcity of fruit of all kinds,) the Maryland and Delaware growers and small fruiterers would have been very seriously crippled financially.

Among the dealers in West Washington Market the scarcity of fruit has been most keenly felt, as fruit is one of the principal staples of the market. Not only have the Delaware and Maryland crops proved a partial failure, but the New-Jersey and Hudson River crops have proved to be even worse. The strawberries were very scarce, and lasted but a short time. The currant crop was very short, and those that were received sold at high figures, principally to the preservers, to be made into jelly.

Of the fruits yet to come, the plum crop is the only one, besides peaches and apples, which is reported very short, and it is generally believed by receivers of fruits that green gages and egg plums will be very scarce, and of course very high, because they are fruit very much sought after. As fresh fruit canned, nothing is more delicious, and when proper care is taken in packing them they present a very beautiful appearance when served on the table.

Of the pear crop an abundant yield is promised, and that most delightful to many of all fruits, the Bartlett pear, will make its appearance in our market in abundance in the course of a week or ten days. Some are already coming from Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. The Bartlett pear is the kind principally used for preserving and canning, as its fibres are more tender and its flavor more delicate than those of any other pear accessible to the masses.

The market is already well supplied with peaches. The Hale's Early, which from the first has been condemned by the New-York marketmen—it having made its appearance about 1868—has, if possible, proved itself more worthless than ever. Last year the fruit of this variety grown on old trees colored up very nicely and shipped comparatively well. But this season it appears that by the time it reaches our market it shows signs of decay, and when they are offered for sale by the grocerymen they present a most forlorn appearance. However, they are about done with now, and Troth's Early is now in season. The Troth is a small red peach, quite dry and solid, and will bear the wear and tear of transportation about as well as any peach that grows. Following them comes the Early York, which peach will begin to make its appearance about Aug. 12. It is much larger than Troth's Early, and is really the first inviting peach that reaches the market. Its color is a deep red, and its flavor is exceedingly fine, while it is one of the most juicy grown. From the Early York to the Crawford's Late, all varieties of peaches shipped to the market are choice, being large and well flavored. After the Crawford's Late, which this season will all be gone by the 5th of September, the fine table peach is not to be had. The three remaining varieties are principally used for preserving and canning purposes, and as a peach to be eaten from the hand. They do not possess any very fine flavor, as they are somewhat too acid and "peachy," but when preserved their dryness and acidity cause them to retain a much more decided flavor than the earlier peaches. Of these three varieties, the Smock and Crocket—the first a yellow and the last a white, open peach—are those usually selected for preserving; while the third—which is the last peach in the market, some coming in as late as the middle of October—is known as the Late Heath Cling, and is an exceedingly tough peach, although very juicy and of a most excellent flavor. It is condemned as a table peach because of its tough skin. This variety is mostly used for making brandy peaches. As the Delaware fruit region will be the only place from which peaches of any consequence will come to our market, it may be well for those housewives who are fond of brandy peaches to remember that the season for this variety will be over by the 25th of September, and, as they are the latest variety, an opportunity to secure any after that date will in all probability be over.

From the West comes rather discouraging accounts of the apple crop, and it is very probable—indeed, it is almost certain—that that crop is shorter this year than it has been for several years past, although the large district of the West in which they are grown and the great number of trees planted insure a very reasonable supply.

Unless early frosts should blast or blight the fruit, the promise for grapes is very good, and undoubtedly an abundant supply of that most delicious fruit will be shipped to our market.

CITY TAXATION.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to consider the complaints and investigate the tax-books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, resumed its labors yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Supervisors, Koch, McCafferty, and Cooper were present. So numerous are the complaints made against the assessments in the other wards of the City, but which it is not in the power of the committee to entertain, that they have determined to ask the Board of Supervisors at their next meeting for an extension of power, so as to be able to investigate the tax-books of all the wards in the City.

Alderman Koch, the Chairman of the committee, stated that the opinion which appeared to be entertained respecting their inability to change the assessments was erroneous. The Board of Supervisors have not yet approved the tax books, and he believes that no earthly power can compel them to confirm such glaring and outrageous frauds as have been developed during the investigation. For himself, he could say he would go to the Tombs before he would sign the books, and no mandamus could make him alter his resolution. He took an official oath, and whatever might be the result he would keep it.

Patrick Callaghan owns property in the Twenty-second Ward, in West Eighty-second, Eighty-third, and Eighty-fourth streets. The aggregate amount of the assessments last year was $52,465, and this year it was $154,100, being an increase of $101,635, or nearly 300 per cent. One lot, assessed last year at $800, was increased this year to $4,000, or 500 per cent. In addition to these, he was assessed $564 77 for Riverside Park and drive improvements. He demanded a reduction to last year's estimates.

Abraham Lewis said that his house was assessed at $9,000, and he would gladly give a lease for five years to any one who would pay the taxes upon it.

Thomas Maher, No. 316 West Thirty-sixth-street, complained that his lot was increased this year $500, and he would gladly sell it for the amount of the assessment.

John T. Farish complained that lots which he owned on Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue were assessed at $13,000, while immensely more valuable ones adjoining were only estimated at $6,500. Mr. McCafferty said he knew the property referred to, and it was $5,000 more valuable than Mr. Farish's. The committee then adjourned.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

THE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

RUSSIAN SENTIMENT ON THE NEW MATCH.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of July 23, says: "Russian papers not being allowed without special permission to dilate upon events in the imperial family, few and short are the comments upon the auspicious news from Jugenheim. There is, however, no doubt that the announcement of the royal betrothal has been most sympathetically received at St. Petersburg, both on account of the sincere interest felt in the amiable Princess and also as an earnest of good relations between the two countries to whom the affianced belong. Her Imperial Highness Princess Maria Alexandrovna is honorary Colonel of the Yamburg Regiment of Uhlans, and her photograph in the uniform of this gallant troop, czapka on head, with the white sultana gracefully hanging down, certainly makes her the most charming officer in the service of All the Russias. It is asserted that the marriage will be celebrated in January, and that Queen Victoria has held out hopes of honoring the ceremony with her presence. Her Majesty's arrival in the Russian capital would certainly be appreciated as one of the most gratifying events in the history of the court, and perhaps even of the country. It is believed in Russia that Count Schouvaloff, when he visited England a few months ago, in order to arrange the Asiatic difficulty, was at the same time commissioned to settle certain preliminary questions incidental to the matrimonial project recently announced. Unfortunately, Count Schouvaloff was prevented from attending the betrothal at Heiligenberg Castle, his father having died suddenly at Carlsbad, and the duty devolving upon the son of conveying the remains to the family estate of Artimaya on the Finnish frontier. As the Count has thus become associated with the destinies of an English Prince, it may not be uninteresting to know that his family, like the Suvaroffs, is supposed to have immigrated centuries ago from Sweden, and to belong, in fact, either to the original Waragians—the Northern conquerors of Russia—or to the adventurous Sea Kings who followed in the wake of their successful predecessors. The family subsequently settled in the Province of Kostroma, among whose nobles it is mentioned as early as 1540. Two brothers Schouvaloff, both of them Field Marshals, were created Counts by the Empress Elizabeth, whose succession to the throne they had actively promoted. Count Andreas Schouvaloff, who died the other day at Carlsbad at a green old age, filled for many years at St. Petersburg the influential functions of First Chamberlain and Grand Maréchal de la Cour, in which capacities his kindness and unaffected benevolence won him all hearts. Of his two sons, Count Peter, the one who visited England a few months ago, is Chief of the Third Department of the Imperial Chancellerie—in other words, Chef de la Haute Police—an office which need only be mentioned to mark its occupant as one of the most eminent personages in the Russian Empire. That he is likewise distinguished as a statesman is doubtless known to all acquainted with the *personnel* of the Russian Court. Count Peter is married to the widow of Count Orloff-Denissoff, *née* Tchertkoff. His brother, Count Paul, like Count Peter, Adjutant-General to the Emperor and Chief of the Staff of the Guards, was left a widower a few years ago, his wife having been a Princess Bialoselska-Bialoserska, of the great family of that name. Countess Sophia, the only sister of the brothers Schouvaloff, is the wife of Count Alexander Bobrinsky, Grand Equery to the Emperor.

Of the few articles published in Russia about the betrothal, I select the following from the *Golos*:

'Notwithstanding his youth, the illustrious betrothed of the Grand Duchess has enriched his mind by long and profitable traveling. When his life was attempted in Australia, as also on other occasions, he showed great courage and uncommon firmness of character. His noble frankness, his brilliant and cultivated intellect, his exceeding amiability, and affability have gained for him the sincere attachment of all those who were fortunate enough to come in contact with him. As the nephew of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Alfred is the heir of that Duchy, and after his uncle's death will be one of the Princes of the German Empire. The news of Prince Alfred's betrothal to the most august daughter of his Majesty the Emperor has been received in England with the utmost joy and satisfaction. The organs of all political parties alike admit that a marriage with the only daughter of the Russian Emperor is the most brilliant match any European prince could have aspired to. Although not attaching much political importance to this alliance in an age in which national interests are more powerful than dynastic connections, the English papers are in hopes that the event will strengthen the good relations existing between the two largest and most powerful Empires of Europe. In point of fact, they look upon the marriage as another pledge of the preservation of peace in Europe. There is no doubt that in all Russia the joyful event excites the same sympathetic feelings and good wishes as in England.'

I hear that the imperial family of Russia will shortly return to St. Petersburg, to be joined there in about two months by Prince Alfred."

AN AMERICAN IN DIFFICULTY.

A very extraordinary case, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 25, was before Sir Thomas Henry at Bow-street yesterday. Col. Eugene Edward Fairfax Williamson, described as an American citizen, and formerly of the Confederate Army, was charged with attempting to extort £52 10s. from Mr. Adolph Rosenbaum, of No. 1 Bloomsbury-square, by menaces, and by inciting people to annoy the prosecutor by calling at his residence. The prisoner had been apprehended on a warrant, and was undefended. Mr. George Lewis, for the prosecution, said that for some time past the prosecutor and his wife had been annoyed by the receipt of letters signed "Vengeance," and by the visits of strangers to their house at all hours of the day and night, to keep appointments which they said the prosecutor had made with them. Hundreds of people had so called, many of them having come up from the country at great inconvenience and expense, and his client and his wife had been driven almost to the verge of madness by this unceasing persecution. Some of them had come to dine, or to luncheon, or to evening gatherings; others came to accept situations which had been offered them in Mr. Rosenbaum's name. Concurrently there came repeated letters from "Vengeance" demanding a sum of fifty guineas as the price of peace, and threatening still greater annoyances if this demand was not acceded to at once; the demand to be raised to seventy guineas in a week or two if the money was not paid. At length suspicion was aroused. On Sunday last, when the usual streams of people were calling at his house, the prosecutor observed the prisoner standing at the window of the next house, watching the arrivals. He was at once recognized as a former lodger in Mr. Rosenbaum's house, and the thought flashed upon the latter that this person was the writer of all these anonymous letters, and the cause of all the annoyance to which he had been exposed. The police, acting upon this information, made inquiries, and found a letter in the prisoner's lodgings, evidently in the same handwriting as that of the anonymous productions. Some evidence was given, and the prisoner, who altogether denied the charge, was remanded in custody. He proved that he was in possession of ample means, and, therefore, could have no object in seeking to extort money.

HISTORIC DWELLINGS.

In addition, remarks the London *Times*, to the other historic houses condemned to pass under the auctioneer's hammer, is York House, Twickenham, lately the residence of the Comte de Paris, and fifty years ago the home of the well-known sculptress, Hon. Mrs. Damer. From Cobbett's *Memorials of Twickenham* it appears that the house was originally given by the Crown to Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, on the public announcement of his daughter's marriage with James II., then Duke of York, after whom it was named. Ironside infers from the name of the house, and from the fact that his two daughters, Mary and Anne, were successively housed in it, that the Duke of York originally resided here, and that he gave it up to his father-in-law on account of its proximity to Hampton Court and to the Duke of Lauderdale's mansion at Ham. However, be this as it may, Clarendon resided here during the zenith of his popularity, at all events during the Summer months; and he himself tells us that when he attended the King at Hampton Court, he came home every night to his house at Twickenham. It was his "literary villa," and Mr. Cobbett thinks that, probably, here he received the visits of Ben Jonson, Isaac Walton, Edmund Waller, Sir Kenelm Digby, Chillingworth, and other distinguished men of letters. During the great fire of London, the furniture of Dunkirk House was removed hither. It is certainly the tradition that Queen Anne was born here, and one large apartment on the first floor, on the north side, has ever since been called "Queen Anne's room." Lysons tells us that the house subsequently became the property of the Chancellor's second son, Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester. Having passed through some intermediate hands, it came into those of the Prince de Strahremberg, Minister Plenipotentiary from Vienna, who made it a scene of gayety, and fitted up in it a theatre for amateur performances. It was advertised as the residence and property of the Prince, in the *Times* of July 3, 1817. The purchaser on this occasion was Mrs. Damer, who had succeeded by Horace Walpole's bequest to Strawberry Hill, but who had recently given up that house to the Waldegraves. She added to the east end of the mansion a room, which she used as a studio for her sculpture, but which now is converted into a conservatory; and here she frequently entertained Queen Caroline as a guest. She left the house to her niece, Lady Johnstone; and it was from the Misses Johnstone that it was purchased a few years ago by his Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale for his nephew, the Comte de Paris, who vacated it in 1871 on his return to France. Since then it has been unoccupied. The grounds, which adjoin the Parish Church of Twickenham embrace an area of about seven acres of lawn and garden, and "Eel Pie Island," in the Thames, forms part of the estate. The house itself is a large, red brick structure, with a high-pitched roof, rather after the style of Kensington Palace, and has, probably, been extensively altered since the reign of Charles II.

RETIRED STATESMEN.

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS, OF FRANCE, AND DON SALUSTIANO, OF SPAIN.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Paris under date of July 22: "A few days ago I received a letter signed "El Viejo Retirado." This note proceeded from Don Salustiano de Olozaga, late Spanish Ambassador to France, and was dated from England. Nothing is more curious than to notice the conduct in private life of those who have retired from important office, and particularly in the case when the transition from a public to a private existence has been of recent occurrence.

It so happened that I had occasion to call upon M. Thiers the morning of the same day that I visited Señor Olozaga. I had seen both of them very shortly before their respective retirements under very different conditions from those in which I now found them. Although M. Thiers even when in power preserved his habits of extreme simplicity, there was still a difference between the man one saw at the Elysée and him whom one now finds at No. 48 Boulevard Malesherbes. At the Elysée, after passing the sentry, you always found a number of officers whose duty it was to take cognizance of all who entered, men in black coats attached to the private police of the Presidency, and others whose business it was to recognize those to whom free admission should be given. A few orderly officers also were to be found walking about with clanking sabres in the court-yard. At the entrance door of the house there were two other sentries, and inside, behind the glass doors, were three ushers, who received the visitor, while a fourth inscribed his name in a special register. The cabinet of M. Thiers was itself very plainly furnished, with only a bureau, a large table, and a few chairs. He had, as President, retained all his old simple habits, and one in particular, which he still retains. He himself accompanied his visitors to the door of the ante-chamber, where there were generally some persons waiting whom the usher had not announced. Of course, as M. Thiers came to the door at the close of each interview, it was not possible to say that he was not there, or that he was engaged. But that never troubled the late President. Often running his eye over the group collected in the waiting-room, and saluting them, he signed to the person whom he selected to enter his room, and then advancing toward those whom he was not disposed to receive, he would say to them with an expressive motion of the head, 'I have no time.' I have frequently been present at such a scene, and, except upon one occasion, I never knew any one to whom the remark 'I have no time' was addressed who failed to accept it as decisive. Upon the exceptional occasion I refer to a foreigner who had served with the auxiliary army during the war, a tall, determined-looking man, stepped up to M. Thiers, and stooping toward him, and in somewhat angry tones, 'I have been seeking for three months to obtain an interview with you.' The President did not allow him to complete his speech, but said: 'If you had wanted to speak to me about the affairs of the country and not about your own, I should long ago have received you.' The tall man was dumbfounded, and withdrew without another word, while M. Thiers re-entered his cabinet. But however simple were apparently M. Thiers' habits at the Elysée, one always felt that there was behind him all the power of authority, and that a word from him sufficed to remove obstacles which otherwise were insurmountable.

But since M. Thiers has returned once again into private life we find in the *entresol* on the Boulevard Malesherbes the same simplicity, but the consciousness of authority has disappeared. No one stops you or examines you when you approach. There is a very small ante-chamber, in which is posted from 7 in the morning one of the two footmen. The visitor is ushered into a room where he waits while the servant announces him. M. Thiers, constant to his old custom, then appears at the door and invites his visitor into his bedroom, which serves also as his study. A tent bedstead, with Algerian hangings, a plain round table, and a few small articles of furniture scattered about, and some chairs form the fittings of the room. When he rises M. Thiers dresses himself for the day, and every time that I have seen him since the 24th of May I have found him with a pen in his hand, sitting at his desk reading and writing. Undoubtedly what he misses and what he regrets is the pleasure of exercising power; that important and indispensable activity, that faculty for dealing with everything, and those never-ending combinations which he was always planning during his administration—sometimes to obtain the support of the Majority, at other times to soothe the Left; now to appease the Germans, and now to satisfy France. It is not the display and pomp of power which he regrets, I am certain, for no one has ridiculed with more humor than M. Thiers these pomps and vanities. Being convinced, rightly or not, that he alone could effect a safe solution of the difficulties which bore upon the country, he cannot bring himself to believe that others can be trusted to pursue the same object. He is making, however, the greatest efforts to prevent his name being used as a rallying point and a pretext by the enemies of the Assembly, and he is convinced that even under the present Assembly the direction of men's minds, if not the direction of the Government, will come back to him. It is hard to say whether, at the bottom of his heart, he does not entertain some regrets, or whether he does not recall with some bitterness the time when the eyes of all Europe were fixed upon him. But externally his demeanor has been most remarkable. Ten minutes after power had passed away from him he spoke of it as the most natural event possible, and from that time he has given no sign that he feels any bitterness on that account. In the afternoon of the day on which I met M. Thiers I went to Enghien to pay a visit to Don Salustiano, who also has retired from power, and from the delightful mansion on the Quai d'Orsay, to dwell in privacy. Señor Olozaga was the best known and the most popular of Ambassadors in Paris. No one was better acquainted than he with the events of the latter months of the Empire. When King Amadeus resigned the throne, Señor Olozaga also tendered his resignation, which was not accepted, and up to the present time, although his resignation has since been accepted, he has neither received nor delivered his letters of recall. He remained in Paris after King Amadeus' departure because Señor Castelar had promised that his resignation should be accepted on the very day that Señor Castelar gave in his own resignation. When the day arrived Señor Olozaga quitted the Hotel du Quai d'Orsay, hired a small villa on the banks of the Enghien, and disappeared from the French capital. It was at his charming residence at Enghien that I found Don Salustiano, a cigarette in his mouth, a wide-brimmed hat on his head, and clothed in a rustic suit, calmly enjoying the delights which a peaceful country life affords to those who have passed their lives amid the agitations of political conflicts.

The villa which the former Ambassador of Spain now occupies is one of those charming abodes built upon the banks of the placid lake which makes Enghien so delightful a retreat for those who seek repose from the fatigues of active life. Señor Olozaga avowed to me that for the first time for a long period he had not slept at Enghien. He reverted to that observation several times, and it was, indeed, clear that for some time sleep had departed from him. However, upon that day Señor Olozaga was very anxious. He had just heard of the advent to power of Señor Salmeron, and he regarded that event as one of the most important which had occurred in Spain for a long time; he saw in the event of the Salmeron Ministry an indication of a return toward order, and he regretted he was not still in office that he might urge all his friends and all honest parties in Spain to support that Government against the ultra-Socialists and Intransigentes, in the hope that it might become the starting point for something more satisfactory. He thought the only two Republican Generals, Nouvilas and Contreras, were not equal to the occasion, and he hoped that Señor Salmeron would not hesitate to appeal to the Unionist and Progressist Generals. But above all he desired they should protect that Government, being convinced that if that Government were overthrown nothing could prevent a period of terror and destruction in Spain.

I thought, when I left England, that of the two men whom I had met in the course of that day, although he had not exercised supreme power, Señor Olozaga found it the more difficult to withdraw himself from politics, which have been the chief business of his life. With M. Thiers, the man of letters, the philosopher, the historian, by turns resume their rights, and sometimes, perhaps, it may be a subject for congratulation that his political defeat has enabled him to appear again in those characters."

KHIVAN NOTES.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, dated July 23, supplies the following information concerning matters in Khiva:

"The terms of the treaty of peace between Russia and Khiva are not yet known, and all statements respecting them are premature. All that has transpired in official quarters is the composition of the Council of Administration for Khiva, and the fact that the Russian occupation of Khiva will only continue during a limited period. It is also known that the Khan was recalled to his State by Gen. Kaufmann.

The proclamation of the Khan of Khiva, decreeing the emancipation of the slaves says: 'Penetrated by veneration for the Emperor of Russia, I declare all slaves in the Empire of Khiva to be free, and the slave-trade abolished forever. I command the immediate execution of this order, and severe punishment will be inflicted in case of refusal. All liberated slaves enjoy equal rights with my other subjects, and are permitted to remain in the Khanate. Should they wish to return to their native country, special measures will be taken. The liberated slaves are to assemble at the nearest market towns, and to present themselves to the authorities, who will inscribe their names on lists, and inform the Khan of the number of liberated slaves.'

Details received here of the operations of the naval portion of the Khiva expedition state that the Aral fleet, composed of the steamers Perousku and Samarkand, and three long-boats, under the command of Capt. Sitnikoff sailed on the 29th of April, arriving on the 1st of May off the Island Tomakata. On account of a violent gale the fleet entered the Bay of Tallbyk, where it anchored till the 8th of May. On the 9th of May four armed boats were sent out to reconnoitre, and picked up some Khivese spies from Fort Akkala. On the same day the fleet entered the mouth of the river Kelschkin Daria, and anchored at night off a fort which the Khivese had commenced building.

According to reports brought in by spies, Fort Akkala was occupied by 1,000 Khivese with five guns. On the 10th of May the steamer Samarkand advanced against Fort Akkala, on the River Ulkun-Daria. The fort fired the first shot, to which the Russian guns immediately replied. A shell penetrated the forecastle of the Samarkand, and, in bursting, wounded the commander of the fleet and seven marines. The Russian fire, however, continued, and the enemy left the fort in dense masses, pursued by shells. The steamer thereupon continued her course; bands of Khives approaching were driven off by her guns. On the 14th May the fleet arrived in the neighborhood of the Tjubetan Mountain, fifty versts from Kungrad, and was compelled to anchor on account of the shallowness of the water. The commander sent out an ensign and five marines to reconnoitre, who, while endeavoring to find means of communication with the Orenburg detachment, were delivered to the enemy by the treachery of the Khivese chief Outen. After establishing communication with the Orenburg detachment, further preparations for navigating the Amou-Daria were made."

THE BELGIAN ARMY.

A Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The expression 'reorganization of the military forces of Belgium, which Sir George Jenkinson made use of in the House of Commons on the 23d inst., is a considerable exaggeration of the Belgian Government's proposals for improving the army, which will be discussed shortly by the Chambers. They are not characterized by any new principle which would justify the term 'reorganization,' such as obligatory military service or the establishment of a landwehr. Their purpose is to render the different army services more efficient, and to diminish the evils attendant upon substitution as much as possible. All competent military men in Belgium are in favor of general obligatory service and the total abolition of substitutes, but at the present moment no Government would be strong enough to carry such a measure against the opposition of the higher classes and the bourgeoisie of all shades of opinions. The new measure bears, therefore, only upon details, however useful it may prove generally. The opposition will vigorously attack the clerical party in power for violating its election pledges in favor of the retrenchment of military expenditure, and to this the answer will naturally be that the results and experiences of the late war have changed completely both the political and military situation."

FRENCH HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The *Constitutionnel* gives a favorable account of harvest prospects in France. There has been a marked improvement in the appearance of all the crops. The heat of the last few days has gone far to undo the evil effects of the floods of last Autumn and the heavy continuous rains of the Spring, and there is the promise of an abundant harvest of excellent quality. Should there be no unexpected change of weather, there will be a far better yield than lately seemed possible. In the north, where the excessive moisture excited grave anxiety, the wheat crop is magnificent. In some parts of the east, unfortunately, the storms and fierce south-west winds have laid the grain, and done great damage by breaking the stems. In the south the harvest is in full activity, and with excellent results. From abroad, the *Constitutionnel* says, the account are not less favorable. England and Belgium seem reassured, and are no longer haunted by the apprehensions that prevailed recently, owing to the rains and storms. In Hungary and Germany, although the cold of April has injured the rye crops, the wheat presents an admirable appearance. Hay has been cut in good condition nearly everywhere, and potatoes are all that could be wished. The vine crop again, which suffered so severely early in the season, has largely recovered. There will certainly be a deficiency in quantity, but the quality will be good. Unhappily, the phyloxera vastatrix makes great progress in many localities, despite all the obstacles to its attacks presented by science. It is present in the Drôme and on the left bank of the Rhone, and the vine-dressers of Burgundy regard its reappearance with great apprehension.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Pratt, J.—148, Lockwood vs. Holdridge; 3, Smith vs. Payne; 4, Smith vs. Quintard; 28, Miller vs. Bernan et al.; 29, Marshall et al. vs. Bernan et al.; 30, Doyle vs. Bernan et al.; 34, Stevens vs. Foley; 55, Legy et al. vs. Board of Supervisors of New-York County; 56, Levy vs. Board of Supervisors of New-York County; 58, The Tenth National Bank vs. Green; 59, The Tenth National Bank vs. Board of Apportionment; 60, Fullerton vs. Havemeyer; 61, McGowan vs. Havemeyer; 62, Same vs. Same; 81, Bremen vs. Roche; 89, Fowler vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 90, Same vs. Same; 93, Bell vs. Bell; 96, Brown vs. Peters et al.; 99, In the matter of N. Utterback vs. Man et al.; 100, Tilden vs. Garibaldi; 101, The People ex rel. Johnson vs. Green; 102, The People ex rel. Brennan vs. Green; 103, Stone vs. Seagrave; 104, Stone vs. Peterson; 122, Sullivan vs. The Safe Deposit Company; 125, Wright et al. vs. Wright et al.; 126, Audenreid vs. The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 129, Jones vs. Rabenstein; 134, In the matter, &c., Long; 139, Goepp vs. Dumonton; 140, In the application of Skiels et al.; 142, Brown vs. Pesere.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 6.

By Judge Barbour.

Bremsen vs. Bremsen; order granted.

Anderson vs. Gower; motion for the appointment of a receiver denied, with $15 costs to defendant.

By Judge Freedman.

Eitel vs. Bracker et al.; order denying motion for reference.

Pope vs. Bass; order denying motion for reference.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Loew.

The People, &c., vs. Thomas Kehoe; the original affidavit and order should be furnished.

The People, &c., vs. Charlotte Newman; motion denied, with leave to renew upon additional affidavits, and without prejudice.

The People, &c., vs. George O'Keefe; affidavit insufficient.

L. L. Berrean vs. G. W. Berrean; judgment on frivolous demurrer granted.

William H. Vail vs. Henrietta Vail; divorce granted.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1873.

Beeves sold on this forenoon in small lots, from 9½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 7½ cwt., on 56 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt., net, with coarse quality yearling Bulls, from Western New-York, at 3c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Veals were slow, and quality was coarse; prices ranged from 6c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.; Grass Calves from $6 75@$7 25 ⅌ head. Had the quality of the flocks to hand on this forenoon been good, trade in sheep would have advanced, but the Sheep offered for sale being from poor to coarse, the market was only firm at Monday's rates. Sheep sold from 5c.@6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs from 6½c.@9c. ⅌ lb. There was 1 car of Hogs at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for sale. Live Hogs were worth from 5c@5¼c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed from 6¼c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market Judd & Buckingham sold 245 Sheep, weight 20,570 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 232 Sheep, weight 17,710 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 343 Sheep, weight 25,600 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 9 Sheep, weight 880 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 218 Sheep, weight 16,370 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 68 Lambs, weight 3,380 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 200 Lambs, weight 10,450 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 50 Lambs, weight 3,500 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb. At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market F. Kirby sold 1 Veal, weight 370 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 540 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 5 Bulls, weight 4,000 lbs., at 3c. ⅌ lb.; 125 Sheep, weight 9,520 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 1 Calf at $7; 4 Calves at $7 50 ⅌ head; 10 Veals, weight 1,580 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 14 Veals, weight 1,970 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 570 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 67 Sheep, weight 5,560 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 183 Sheep, weight 20,750 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 77 Lambs, weight 4,790 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 188 Lambs, weight 11,920 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 94 Lambs, weight 6,190 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 199 Lambs, weight 11,820 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 53 Lambs, weight 3,150 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb. S. McGraw sold 5 Veals, weight 840 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 6 Veals, weight 890 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 29 grass Calves at $6 73 ⅌ head; 23 grass Calves at $7 25 ⅌ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug 4, 1873: 1,239 head of horned Cattle, 6,129 Sheep and Lambs, 556 Veals, 7,886 Hogs, 50 Horses; all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth-street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday and to-day at Fortieth-street Hog Yards: 6,660 Hogs, 1,060 Sheep and Lambs, 172 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 2,533 Sheep and Lambs, 56 Cows, 478 Veals, 7 Bulls.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 22 cars reported to arrive, 1,341 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,327 head, or 431 cars, against 363 cars for the same time last week; market active at yesterday's prices; attendance of buyers good; Cattle of a superior grade; about 1,450 head disposed of; sales of 300 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,234 lbs. to 1,500 lbs., at $5 80@$6 40; 14 Illinois Oxen, averaging 1,654 lbs., at $6 14; 247 Iowa Steers, averaging 1,200 lbs., at $5 85; 116 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,104 lbs. to 1,297 lbs., at $5 75@$5 80; 231 Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,301 lbs. to 1,462 lbs., at $6@$6 25; 114 Michigan Steers, ranging from 997 lbs. to 1,303 lbs., at $4 50@$6; 19 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,070 lbs., at $5 12½; 46 Cherokee Steers, averaging 827 lbs., at $3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,800 head, against 8,000 head for the same time last week; market lively at ½c. off on all grades; sales of 1,098 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 70 to 85 lbs., at $4@$5; 92 Illinois Sheep, averaging 82 lbs., at $4 60; 78 State Sheep, averaging 90 lbs., at $4 80; 64 Canada Sheep, ranging from 130 to 150 lbs., at $5 50; 1,810 Canada Lambs, ranging from 61 to 71 lbs., at $6 50@$8. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,000 head, against 15,000 head for the same time last week; market slow at $4 75@$4 90; buyers and sellers standing 10c. ⅌ cwt. apart; sales, 1,000 head Illinois Hogs, ranging from 200 to 242 lbs., at $4 80@$4 90.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 6—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by ½ ⅌ cent. Consols 92⅞ for both money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 47.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills, in the open market, is 5-16 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England, on balance, to-day, is £53,000.

5 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 91½.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Rentes, 57f. 17c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 6—P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.; sales 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, deliverable August, at 8⅞d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,000 bales were American.

ANTWERP, Aug. 6—P. M.—Petroleum, 37f. for fine Pale American.

Evening—Common Resin, 8s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Pacific Mail	38⅛	100 Lake Shore	94⅝
100 do	38¼	500 do	94½
100 do....s3.	38¼	400 do....b3.	94⅝
100 do....b3.	38⅛	600 do....s3.	94½
400 do	38⅛	300 do	94½
100 do....c.	38⅛	100 Union Pacific	28⅛
100 do	38¼	1000 do....s3.	28
200 do....s3.	38¼	100 do	28
800 do	38⅜	100 do	28¼
100 do....b3.	38⅜	100 Rock Island...b3.	110⅝
800 do....b3.	38½	500 North-western	67⅝
1200 do	38½	100 do....s3.	67⅝
500 do	38⅝	100 St. Paul	52⅞
500 Western Union	92¼	200 St. Paul Pref	72¼
100 do	91⅞	200 Ohio & Miss	39½
500 do	92	600 do	39⅜
100 do....s3.	92	400 do....s3.	39⅛
100 Erie Railway	59¾	100 do....b3.	39¼
1100 Tol. & Wab	72¼	100 do....s3.	39¼
100 do	72⅛	100 do	39¼
100 do....s3.	72⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	119¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....b. c.	119
2,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67	117¼	30,000 U. S. 5s,'81. R.	114½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn, 6s, new.	82	34 Del. & H. Canal	114¼
6,000 Mo. 6s....b. c.	93¼	85 do	114½
2,000 Erie 1st	104	100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	105⅜
500 Erie 5th	97	50 do	105½
2,000 Chi. & N.W.C.	91½	100 do....c	105⅜
1,000 Chi.&N.W.1st.	97	200 do	105⅜
1,000 N.J.Cen.1st,n.	104½	300 W. Un. T. b. c. s3.	92
1,000 Long Dock B.	95¾	100 do....s3.	92⅛
1,000 M.&St.P.7s.G.	88½	100 do....b3.	92⅛
5,000 do	88½	300 do	92⅛
2,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st.	89⅜	100 do....s3.	92
1,000 C.,C.&I.C.2d.	69½	300 do	92
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.	85	300 do....b3.	92
15,000 B., H. & E. 1st	34½	100 do	91⅞
2,000 W. Un. Tel.7s, bet. call	99	300 do....c.	91⅞
14,000 B.,N.Y.& E.1st	92½	10 Mich. Cen	95½
7,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	99⅝	400 Lake S.& M.S.b.c.	94½
20,000 Un.P.10s, Inc.	62	1400 do	94⅜
5,000 Un. P.1st.b. c.	82¼	600 do....b3.	94½
75 Am. Ex. Bank	109	200 do	94½
15 Metropolitan Bk.	136	100 do....s3.	94½
5 Park Bank	148½	100 do....s3.	94¼
5 Market Bank	122	500 do	94¼
7 Ninth Nat. Bank	103½	100 Panama....b. c.	115
25 Ger. Am. Bank	100	100 Union Pacific.b.c.	28¼
100 Canton Co...b. c.	99¾	100 do	28⅛
37 Penn. Coal	250	300 Chi. & N. W..b. c.	67½
17 N.J.Cen. L.&Imp.	63¾	100 do	67⅝
50 United States Ex.	68¼	100 do....b30.	67⅝
100 American Ex	63½	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.	110½
100 do.bet. call.	63	100 Mil. & St. P	52¼
10 do	63½	300 do.bet. call.	52½
100 Pacific Mail	38½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	72½
300 do..b. c. s3.	38½	100 do.bet. call.	72⅝
500 do	38⅝	20 Del., L. & West.	101⅞
300 do	38½	12 Morris & Essex	92¼
400 do....s3.	38½	100 Rome & Water'n.	88
300 do....b3.	38⅝	10 Chi. & Alton	108½
300 do	38½	100 do.bet. call.	109½
700 do	38⅝	600 Tol.,Wab.&W.b.c.	72
300 do....b3.	38¾	100 do....s3.	72
100 do....c.	38⅝	20 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.	137
400 do....b3.	38¾	200 Ohio & Miss.b. c.	39¼
100 do	38¾	100 do....b3.	39⅜
400 do	38⅝	800 do	39¼
100 do....b3.	38⅝	200 do....s3.	39¼
100 do....s3.	38½	100 do....b3.	39⅜
300 do	38⅝	100 do	39¼
100 Illinois Cen	109	100 do....b3.	39¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.	118¼	$35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....new.	117½
2,000 U. S.6s,C.,'81.	119¼	50,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	112⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62....s3.	117	25,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	115½
2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.	119¼	1,000 U.S.5-20 R.'67.	117¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 Western Union	91⅞	400 Union Pacific.s3.	28
100 do....c.	91⅞	100 North-western	67⅜
800 Pacific Mail...s3.	38½	100 St. Paul	52⅜
100 do	38½	100 Ohio & Miss..b3.	39¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud	105⅜	100 do....s3.	39¼
200 Lake Shore	94¼		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	91	25 American Coal	65
1,000 Cen. P. G'bds., bet. call	100¼	100 L. S. & M. So	94⅜
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L.G.	72⅞	400 do.bet. call.	94⅜
15,000 do	73	200 do....b3.	94¾
2,000 Can.So.1st..c.	89	400 do	94¼
1,000 H.&St.J.8,con.	90½	500 Pac.S.S.Co.b.c.s3.	38½
9 Del. & H. Canal	114½	200 do	38½
50 N.J.Cen.L.& Imp., bet. call	64¼	200 do....b3.	38⅝
33 do	64	500 do	38⅝
100 Con. Coal of Md., bet. call	55	800 do	38⅞
200 W.U.Te..b. c. b3.	92	1200 do....b3.	39
500 do	92⅛	200 Cl. & Pitts. Guar.	89¼
300 do....b3.	92¼	5 do.bet. call.	89½
500 do	92⅛	100 Un. Pac..b. c. b3.	28⅛
200 N.Y.C.&H.b.c. b3.	105⅝	100 Chi.&N.W...b. c.	67½
300 do	105⅜	10 N. J. Cen.b. c. b3.	103½
200 U. S. Ex....b. c.	67	200 Mil. & St. P	52⅜
15 do....x. d.	67¾	100 do..b. c. s3.	52¼
20 do	67	24 Del., L. & W	101⅞
		200 do.bet. call.	101¾
		100 B.,H.& E..b. c. b3.	2⅝
		50 C., Bur. & Q..b. c.	105½
		100 C., C. & I. C...b. c.	31⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	112⅜	200 West. Union..b3.	92⅜
30,000 do	112½	100 do	92¼
200 Pac. Mail....b3.	39	200 do	92⅛
300 do	38⅞	100 Erie Railway.b3.	59¾
400 do	38¾	100 N. Y. C. & H..b3.	105⅜
200 do....b3.	38⅞	200 do	105⅜
500 do	38⅞	200 do....s3.	105¼
2000 do....b3.	39	200 Harlem	132½
800 do	39	100 Tol. & Wabash	72
200 do....s3.	39	200 Lake Shore	94⅜
100 do....b3.	39⅛	100 do....b3.	94½
800 do	39⅛	300 St. Paul	52⅜
200 do....s3.	39⅛	200 do	52½
800 do....b3.	39¼	200 do....b3.	52⅝
200 do	39⅛	600 St. Paul Pref.	73
700 do	39	37 Del., L. & W	101⅞
20 Adams Express	95	50 Chic. & Alton	109½

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

The sales of Gold left off to-day 115⅜ ⅌ cent., the same as yesterday, after having touched 115½@115⅝ ⅌ cent. in the forenoon. The Foreign Exchanges are also the same as on Tuesday—sixty days', London, 108⅞@109 ⅌ cent., and sight irregular, 109⅜@109⅝ ⅌ cent. Money in the open market in London being quoted by Cable at 3 ⅌ cent., (or ½ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate,) remitters of Exchange give the preference to sixty days' bills as a rule. The rate for Money here on call loan is 3@4 ⅌ cent., and on prime paper of short date 6@7 ⅌ cent. The Bill Brokers as well as the Stock people report a dull employment for Money in either way, while lenders are indisposed to risk long loans better than 9@10 ⅌ cent.

There was an irregular Stock Market on the Railways, Telegraph, and Pacific Mail Shares, the last-named strong and the price upward, while Western Telegraph was at one time weak and below 92 ⅌ cent., and Lake Shore, New-York Central, and St. Paul were also lower, as compared with the best sales of yesterday. Late in the day the general tone of speculation was better. In the Public Funds there was a further advance on the Coupons suitable for remittance abroad, and there was more doing at the Exchange Board in the Railroad Mortgages. At 3 o'clock P. M., when the Stock Exchange closed, the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday Afternoon:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 6.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119	119½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118⅞	119¼
American Gold	115⅜	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105⅜	105¼
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110½
Pacific Mail	38	39⅛
St. Paul Preferred	72¾	73⅛
St. Paul Common	52⅞	52½
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅜	39⅜
Western Union Telegraph	92¼	92⅛
Erie	59⅞	59⅛
Union Pacific	28⅛	28¼
Lake Shore	94⅜	94½
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅜	31⅝
Toledo and Wabash	72⅛	72⅛
Harlem	133	132¾
Atlantic and Pacific	26¾	26½
North-west	67½	67⅝
Missouri Pacific	46	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39⅜	39¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1873.

Gold receipts	$718,734 17
Gold payments	1,187,196 41
Gold balance	42,357,730 84
Currency receipts	711,877 73
Currency payments	268,288 20
Currency balance	29,596,198 56
Customs	448,000 00
Canceled coin certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	991,700 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	118⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	120	5-20 reg., '67	117⅝
5-20 reg., '62	117¼	5-20 coup., '67	119¼
5-20 coup., '62	117½	5-20 reg., '68	117⅝
5-20 reg., '64	117½	5-20 coup., '68	118⅜
5-20 coup., '64	117¾	10-40 reg., x div	112⅛
5-20 reg., '65	117½	10-40 coup	114⅞
5-20 coup., '65	119½	5s coup., '81	114⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117½	6s currency	114⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Irving	123
America	151½	Metropolitan	136
City	263	Shoe & Leather	149
Phenix	98	Continental	80
Leather Manuf	182	Commonwealth	86
Commerce	115	Park	148½
American Exchange	109	Central National	91
Bank of the Republic	105½	Ninth National	103¾
Bank of N. America	100⅛	Bank. & Brok. Ass'n	75
Hanover	105		

The New-York *Tribune* attempts the sensational this morning in regard to litigation said to be threatened against the Erie Road. We will not say that such reports are the emanation of Mr. Jay Gould, or put forth designedly in his interest, but it is pretty evident that the movement is prompted, directly or indirectly, by Mr. Gould himself. The pretexts for litigation are so flimsy that the executive of the Road, Mr. Walton, is not likely to be even annoyed, much less concerned about them. The times and seasons when Gould had the power to damage the Erie property expired when he was ejected from the administration a year ago last March. His efforts since to revenge himself upon the Road or its Stock, here or in London, or to turn his bitterness against the new management to profit in either market, amount simply to blind and impotent folly. In his recent essay to bear the Stock in New-York, he is believed to have been severely punished, besides leading certain dupes to his misrepresentations or "points" against the Road, on the Stock Exchange, into unexpected losses. The truth is, the Erie Stock may not be worth, intrinsically, what it is selling for. It may not be made worth so much, even by economical management, with the heavy incumbrances left upon the property through the Gould-Fisk saturnalia of 1868-1872 for years to come. But this is the affair of the English proprietary who own the Bonds and nine-tenths of the Stock, and are content to do so. It is sufficiently satisfactory to this side, and the subject of hearty rejoicing that the change of control has relieved the country of a burning scandal and placed one of our great and leading Railways—for five years the victim of unparalleled rascalities—on a footing of credit and responsibility.

We are requested to call attention to the Five Years Real Estate Bonds of the Equitable Trust Company, founded upon the first mortgages on Real Estate of the borrowers of the Company. Besides this security for their guaranty, the Company have a paid-up Capital of $1,000,000. Mr. Jonathan Edwards is the President, and Mr. Adrian Iselin the Vice President.

The North-west Company earned in the month of July $1,240,987, as against $1,029,957 same month last year; and for the first two months of the new fiscal year of the Road—June and July—$2,550,566, against $2,100,417 last year.

The Peoria and Warsaw Road earned in July $108,000, against $90,000 same month last year.

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $202,000 Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD less than $500,000 remain unmarketed. With THE RAIL CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, the earnings of THROUGH BUSINESS must soon justify the great merit claimed for these bonds.

For sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

☞ YOUR DIVIDENDS

May be converted into a TEN PER CENT. NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY & ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. The very large sales of the past few months leave but a limited amount to be offered, and the rapid pushing of the road to completion ensures an early and large advance on their market value.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Financial Agents.

☞ CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.—Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. The remaining balance (less than $300,000) of these very desirable bonds for sale at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 86 flat. Apply to CANTONI & BARLING, No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	12	Pitch, bbls	350
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,363
C. S. Oil, bbls	50	Tar, bbls	86
Cotton, bales	2,826	Moss, bales	190
Flour, bbls	9,168	Leather, sides	9,753
Meal, bbls	100	Butter, pkgs	4,543
Wheat, bushels	92,138	Cheese, pkgs	17,906
Corn, bushels	116,700	Tallow, pkgs	76
Oats, bushels	10,925	Grease, pkgs	30
Malt, bushels	1,500	Oil-cake, pkgs	425
Copper, bbls	321	Beef, pkgs	190
Copper, cakes	193	Cut-meats, pkgs	369
Dried-fruit, pkgs	134	Lard, tcs	824
Eggs, bbls	1,633	Pea-nuts, bags	57
Flax-seed, bags	132	Sumac, bags	24
Hemp, bales	42	Tea, pkgs	565
Beans, bbls	21	Starch, pkgs	1,552
Oat-meal, bbls	5	Tobacco, hhds	1,400
Hides, No.	371	Tobacco, pkgs	854
Hides, bdls	216	Wool, bales	491
Resin, bbls	3,390	Whisky, bbls	315

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Lord Clive, for Liverpool—102 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 54,474 bushels Wheat, 165 bales Hog's Hair, 924 bales Cotton, 421 hhds. Tobacco, 105 bbls. Resin, 108 bbls. Flour, 49 bales Leather, 934 bags Bark.

By the steamer Manhattan, for Liverpool—230 bales Leather, 27 pks. Furs, 15 bbls. Sweeps, 70 Car Wheels, 1 case Cigars, 505 pks. Clocks, 144 boxes Cheese, 41,259 bushels Wheat, 2,162 bales Cotton, 1,020 bales Bellies, 850 Hides, 145 tcs. Beef, 500 bags Oil-cake, 79 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 2 cases Fire-arms.

By the ship Crusader, for Liverpool—455 bales Cotton, 182 hhds. Tobacco, 39 Shooks and Heads, 125 logs Cedar, 49 tcs. Tobacco, 515 bbls. Resin, 1,350 bags Oil-cake, 105 slabs Lead, 2 ingots Copper, 150 bbls. Wax, 8,246 bushels Corn, 150 pks. Syrup, 995 bbls. Flour, 10,560 Staves.

By the brig Gaselle, for La Rochelle—1,979 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer Virginia, for Glasgow—304 boxes Cheese, 122 bales Hair, 45,489 bushels Wheat, 153 hhds. Tobacco, 21 casks Sperm-oil, 149 bbls. Grease, 15 bales Duck, 499 tcs. Grease, 10 bbls. Neatsfoot-oil, 350 Oars, 200 hhds. Syrup, 6,000 Staves, 25 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark Salus, for Penarth Roads and orders—19,900 bushels Corn.

By the bark Gaetano, for Genoa—800 cases Spirits Turpentine, 1,650 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer New-York, for Bremen—8 cases Paper, 9,739 boxes Cheese, 100 boxes Spermaceti, 500 boxes Starch, 384 boxes Tobacco, 344 hhds. Tobacco, 7,614 bushels Wheat, 530 bbls. Resin, 1 Piano, 13 boxes Bacon.

By the brig H. M. Rowley, for Lisbon—15,153 bushels Wheat, 30 hhds. Tobacco, 7,600 Staves, 100 bbls. Resin.

By the bark L. G. Bigelow, for Dublin—32,004 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots have been salable and steady at $8 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls unchanged.

BEES-WAX—Has been slow of sale and somewhat irregular at from 32c.@34½c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have met with a limited trade call on the basis of previous quotations: Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 18½c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 39c.@40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COCOA—Has been quoted about steady, but has been very quiet, with Caracas quoted at from 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite active since our last, at a further advance of ¼c. ⅌ lb., closing strong and buoyant, with sales reported since our last of 18,996 bags, including here 4,000 bags by the Fingal at 20½c.; 2,851 bags by the Fendens at 19½c.; 187 bags by the Ontario at 20c., and 5,008 bags by the Ada Carter, to arrive from Hampton Roads, at 20c., gold; and at Baltimore, 4,000 bags by the Palladin and 3,000 bags by the Grey Eagle, on private terms. Other kinds have been in light stock and wanted at very firm prices. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18½c.@20½c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery, but has been generally quoted off ⅛c. ⅌ lb., though the official figures, as given below, show a reduction of only ⅛c. ⅌ lb. on all grades save Ordinary. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,867 bales, including 894 bales to shippers, 750 bales to spinners, 3 bales to speculators, and 229 bales in transit, the market closing very weak and irregular. For forward delivery, there has been an active movement noted, with August options quoted off 3-16c., September unchanged, October up ⅛c., and November and December 1-32c.@3-32c. ⅌ lb. higher than on the latest dealings of yesterday. The business was mainly in August contracts. Sales since our last of 14,850 bales, (of which 3,000 bales were last evening, and 11,850 bales to-day, with 1,000 bales more at the calls,) closing with August contracts quoted at 18 27-32c.; September, 18⅝c.@18 3-16c.; October, 17 13-16c.; November, 17 9-16c.@17⅝c.; December, 17½c.@17 9-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,826 bales, including 365 bales from Norfolk, 567 bales from Savannah, 848 bales from New-Orleans, 25 bales from Wilmington, 710 bales from Philadelphia, 3 bales from Baltimore, 308 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,604 bales, and thus far this week, 8,411 bales, against 8,121 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,559,057 bales, against 2,670,481 bales same time last year. The following nominal quotations are the official figures, and are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named. These figures are ⅛c. higher than the current trade quotations, and are wholly nominal:

*Prices of Cotton in New-York.**

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	19¼	19¼	19½	19½
Middling	20¼	20¼	20½	20½
Good Middling	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜

*Official, but wholly nominal.

EGGS—Have been in quite moderate request at from 16c.@21c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Western, State, and near-by stock, with the main call for fair to strictly prime stock, at 17c.@20c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, but at somewhat easier and irregular prices. There has been more inquiry noted for shipping Extras, in good part for stock, for forward delivery. Sellers have shown more willingness to meet the demand at the ruling figures. Trade and Family Extras have been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, within our range. Superfine and No. 2 stock has been comparatively quiet, on the basis of our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,200 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to good Extra State, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; good to fancy do., $6 65@$7 25; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 40; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 10@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,000 bbls. good extra State, last half of August delivery, at $6 25 ⅌ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 00@$4 00
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 25
Extra State	5 90@ 7 25
Extra City	6 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 50@10 75

Southern Flour has been moderately sought after, and has been quoted about steady. Desirable grades of stock have not been offered with much freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$7 40 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 40@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family Extras; $5@$6 for very inferior stock, ⅌ bbl....Oregon Flour continues very quiet, with choice Extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour, fair to very choice Extras, at $8@$9 25 ⅌ bbl....Rye Flour has been in fair demand and firm at $4 30@$5 30 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales 550 bbls., chiefly superfine grades, at $5@$5 30 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderately active request at from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 15@$3 20 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to very fancy; $2 65@$3 15 for White do.; $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 725 bbls....Bag-meal has been moderately dealt in at from $1 05@$1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 40@$1 50 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal continues inactive at from $7@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in more confident demand, and the later dealings indicate an improvement of fully 2c. a bushel on the closing figures of yesterday, with good to prime samples offered much less freely. The inquiry has been mostly for export, and for the better qualities of Nos. 2 and 3 stock. There has been a limited call noted for Winter Wheat, which, however, has been held rather more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 157,000 bushels at $1 39½@$1 40 for fair to good No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 40 for good, with $1 40½ reported bid for full loads of prime at the close, and car-lots said to have been placed at this rate; $1 41 (reported) for choice do.; $1 38 for good do. in store; $1 38@$1 40 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 32@$1 36½, chiefly at $1 35 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 28@$1 28, chiefly at $1 26@$1 27 for No. 3 Spring; $1 25@$1 46 for Iowa Spring; $1 10@$1 22 for Rejected Spring; $1 50 for Prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 51@$1 53 for Red Western, old crop; $1 52 for Red Ohio, new crop; on private terms, for White State; $1 69 for Amber Michigan, and $1 70@$1 75 for White Western, with a part of a load of Red Canada, in bond, rumored, sold at $1 48, but rumor not confirmed. For forward delivery there has been more inquiry, and prices have been quoted stronger, with sales reported of 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, September option, at 41½c., and 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago do., same option, on private terms, quoted at $1 40 ⅌ bushel....Corn has been moderately active and quoted firmer. The demand has been in good part for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 154,000 bushels (part to arrive) at 52c.@55½c. for fair ordinary to choice steamer grades of Mixed Western, chiefly at 53½c.@54½c. for fair to very good samples; 55½c.@58½c. for ordinary to very choice sailing-vessel do.; 57c.@59c. for Yellow Western; 75c.@77c. for White Western; 47c.@51c. for heated and inferior stock, and 51½c.@53½c. for Kiln-dried stock....Rye has been in fair request and quoted at 80c.@82c. for Western, in store and afloat, with sales reported, since our last, of 30,000 bushels, part forward delivery....Barley has been dull and nominal....Of Barley Malt sales were made of four car-loads of State at $1....Oats have been again quite active, the demand having been partly speculative, and prices further advanced 1c.@1½c. a bushel, closing strong and buoyant, with sales reported, since our last, of 92,500 bushels at 43c.@45c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 44c. for average samples; 41c.@44c. for Black do.; 50c.@54c. for White do.; 42c. for unsound do. do....Feed in fair request at $17@$24 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, but steady; Bags quoted at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging at 10½c.@11c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c. for prompt deliveries. Sales, 250 rolls domestic Cloth on the basis of 14c. for heavy.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in demand and quoted steady, with Bale Hay quoted thus: Choice Timothy, $30@$34; prime do., $28@$30; fair do., $22@$24; shipping do., $18@$20; Straw—Long Rye, $18@$20; Oats, $12.

HEMP—Has met with a rather slack demand, on the basis of former quotations, yet holders have shown firmness. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10¼c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c.@8½c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 2c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales Manila at 10¼c., gold, and 1,300 bales Jute Butts at 2c., currency, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request at former rates; sales 163 hhds. Cardenas at 29c., and 60 hhds. Porto Rico, in lots, at 60c.@66c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@87½c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@66c.; Cuba at 18c.@38c.; English Islands at 28c.@45c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request on the steady basis of $3@$3 10 for Strained to good Strained; sales 1,100 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $3@$3 10; 150 bbls. Strained to low No. 2 at $3@$3 35; 40 bbls. No. 2 at $3 50, and 600 bbls. fine and Pale at $3 50@$5 50 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar has been dull and unchanged as to price....Spirits Turpentine has been more active, but less firm, with sales reported since our last of 700 bbls. at 42½c.; 870 bbls. do. in Oil and Whisky pks., at 42c.@42½c., part from dock and yard; 100 bbls., last half of August option, at 42⅝c., and 25 bbls. New-York pks. at 43½c. ⅌ bushel.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been inactive and nominal at 7c. ⅌ gallon....Refined has been very dull at 16⅝c.@16¾c., here, and 16¾c. at Philadelphia, for early delivery. Sales have been reported here of 45,000 bbls., at 16½c.@16⅝c. ⅌ gallon....Coal-oil and Naphtha about as last quoted.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with more confidence, and has been in fair jobbing request, with sales reported since our last of 150 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $18 12½@$18 25, with full lots quoted strong at $18; Western Prime Mess at $16 37½@$17 50, and extra Prime at $15 25 ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery, there was not much business reported, but values were maintained; 250 bbls. Western Mess, August option, sold at $18....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with City quoted at 6¼c.@7⅜c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been very quiet since our last at irregular and somewhat easier rates; 8,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 10 lbs., sold at 9½c.; 300 City-smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 9½c.; small lots of Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c., and sundry lots of other Bulk Meats at drooping rates....Bacon has been quite moderately dealt in at about previous figures; sales, 85 boxes Long Clear at 8½c.@8¾c., and 250 boxes Short Clear, December option, at 7⅞c....Lard has been in less confident demand, and weak as to price, with sales reported for early delivery, of small lots of Western Steam, at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; 450 tcs. City, at 8¼c.; and for forward delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, August options, at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; 3,750 tcs. do. September, at 8⅝c.; 500 tcs. do. October, at 8¾c.; 500 tcs. do. November, on private terms....Beef has been quiet to-day, at from $8 25@$10 75 for New Mess; $10 75@$12 75 for New Extra do., ⅌ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very quiet at $16 50@$20 for prime Mess, $20@$23 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams in moderate demand within the range of $18@$29 for very inferior to choice brands; sales 100 bbls. Western at $25@$28....There has been a moderate inquiry noted for the more desirable grades of Butter within our previous range on a restricted offering of stock. We quote at from 25c.@31c. for fair to choice State; at 31c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western, chiefly at 17c.@18c. for fair to good; 21c.@25c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has been quoted about as before, on a restricted business; State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8½c.@13¾c., chiefly at 13¼c.@13½c. for fine, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@13c.; Western product at 9½c.@13½c. for ordinary to very choice Factory; 5c.@8c. for Skimmed stock, ⅌ lb.

SALT—The demand has been moderate for most kinds of stock, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 30, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been slow of sale at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, free, and 5½c., gold, in bond, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after and quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,696 hhds. and 698 boxes, including 280 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 7⅝c.; 140 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 8½c.; 100 hhds. Good Refining Cuba at 8¼c.; 270 hhds. Centrifugal (rumored) at 9c.; 698 boxes do. at 9c.@9 5-16c., and 906 hhds. Melado at 6c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9⅜c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Powdered quoted at 11c., Crushed at 11c., Granulated at 11c., A's at 10½c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9c.@10c., ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 112,000 lbs., in lots, at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.; market steady.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request, on a steady basis as to values, for the more desirable grades of Green. Japan weak and favoring purchasers. Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, quoted at 28c.@38c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@80c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 25c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 90c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 50c.@70c., and Imperial, 45c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 80c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 65c.@80c.; common to fine Twankay, 20c.@28c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted down to 96c. on sales of 200 bbls.

WOOL—Has been held with firmness, on moderate offerings of desirable lots of domestic product, but has been without notable activity since our last. The demand from manufacturers has been restricted, and the trade inquiry has been comparatively tame. Fine stock has been held with most confidence. The main call has been for Domestic Fleece, California, and Texas stock, within the previous range. Pulled has not been in much request. Foreign has attracted little attention, while the offerings have been generally ample. Montevideo and Cape have been sought after to some extent, on the basis of late rates for the better grades. The arrivals of foreign Wool at this port from Jan. 1 to July 31 were 30,564 bales, against 70,419 bales same time last year.

FREIGHTS—Grain room, both on berth and charter, continued in active request at generally firm rates. Vessels for the Petroleum and Tobacco trades were moderately sought after at about former quotations. Vessels for the Lumber trade in fair demand at very full figures....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 56,000 bushels Grain at 11½d.@12d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 100 bbls. Flour on private terms; 24,000 bushels Grain at 13½d.@14d.; next week's shipments, 16,000 bushels do., steamer of Aug. 23, at 12½d.@13½d.; 16,000 bushels do., another shipment, at 12½d.@13d. ⅌ bushel; 5,100 boxes Cheese, at 70s.; 850 Hides and 50 bales Furs on private terms; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 50s. Also, the British steam-ship Potomac, 1,505 tons, on private terms, and placed on the berth by Messrs. E. E. Morgan's Sons & Co. for general cargo. And a British ship, 1,184 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British bark, 361 tons, hence with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha on private terms....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 12½d. ⅌ bushel; 718 bbls. Resin, at 5s. ⅌ 280 lbs....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 boxes Bacon, at 60s., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 70s....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 14d. ⅌ bushel; 20 tons Tallow at 50s. ⅌ ton....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 413 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 8s. 6d., or, if direct, at 8s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, (to arrive,) hence, with 2,800 quarters do., and an Austrian bark, (to arrive,) hence, with 2,700 quarters do., on private terms; an Italian bark, (to arrive,) hence, with 3,200 quarters do. at 8s. 9d.; another, (to arrive,) hence, with 2,800 quarters do., same rate; an Austrian bark, 450 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do. at 9s. 3d. and £20 gratuity....For Bristol Channel, a ship, 1,030 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 117s. 6d....For Antwerp, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain, and 500 bbls. Resin, on private terms. Also, an American ship, 910 tons, for general cargo, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 7,600 bushels Wheat, 530 bbls. Resin, 730 pkgs. Tobacco, and 620 pks. Merchandise at full market rates....For Havre, by steam, (omitted yesterday,) 300 bales Cotton at 1⅛c. ⅌ lb....For Rotterdam, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, shipment of Sept. 20, at 15d.@15½d. ⅌ bushel. Also, a British bark, 558 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum at 17s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent, a German bark, 523 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms; a British bark, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 7s.; a British bark, 786 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,400 bbls. do., from New-York or Philadelphia, at 7s.; a British ship, (to arrive,) with about 5,100 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 7s. ⅌ bbl....For the German Baltic, a German brig, 265 tons, (to arrive,) with about 1,750 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Orano, an Italian brig, 273 tons, hence with general cargo, at $2,225 and £10 gratuity....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 270 tons, hence with 5,000 cases and 500 bbls. Petroleum, at 37s. and 7s. 6d., and £5 gratuity....For Genoa, an American bark, 590 tons, with Tobacco, from City Point, at 60s., and a ship, with Tobacco, reported from New-Orleans, at 75s....For Constantinople and orders, an Italian brig, 420 tons, hence, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum, at 50c. and £10 gratuity....For Barbadoes, a schooner, with boards, from St. John, at $9....For Montevideo, a British brig, 357 tons, hence, with Lumber, at equal to $30, and primage.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; sales of choice Extra Spring at $6@$6 75. Wheat firm and in fair demand for spot; dull and a shade lower for seller August; sales of No. 2 at $1 18 for regular spot; $1 14⅞, seller August; $1 07¾, seller September; No. 1 do., New, $1 18@$1 19; Old, $1 22; No. 3 do. very dull at $1 05½; Rejected, 91c. Corn in fair demand and lower, closing quiet; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 37¼c.@38¼c., spot or seller August; 38c., seller September; Rejected, 34½c.@35c.; High Mixed, 38¼c.@38½c. Oats advanced and in fair demand at 26¾c.@27c., spot; 26⅞c., seller August; 26c., seller September; Rejected, 24½c.@25c. Rye firm and scarce, and higher at 59c.@60c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal for spot; No. 2 Fall sold at 85c., seller August. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $15 75, seller August; $15 90, seller September. Lard sold at 7¾c.@7⅞c. Bulk-meats steady at yesterday's quotations. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and weak at 92c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 5½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 152,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 268,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Flour quiet and weak; not quotably changed; sales of Superfine Winter at $4@$4 50; Extra Winter, $4 50@$5 50; Double Extra Winter, $5 50@$6 50; Treble Extra do., $6 50@$7 50. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of sample lots of prime to choice Red at $1 30@$1 45; Fancy White, $1 60. Corn firmer at 37½c.@38½c. for No. 2 Mixed, according to location; 39¼c. seller September; 44c.@45c. for sacked. Oats firmer at 28½c.@30c. for No. 2, cash; 27¾c.@27⅞c., seller August; 27½c., seller September. Rye dull and lower at 65c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork firm at $16 75@$17. Dry-salted Meats firm; sales of loose Shoulders at 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon firm and higher for small lots; sales of Shoulders at 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, seller September, 11c. Lard quiet; only a peddling business. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$4 50. Cattle quiet; Texans range from $1 50@$4 75; Native Cows and Heifers, $2 12½@$4; Butchers', $3 70@$4 85; good to choice Steers, $5@$5 60. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,815 bbls.; Wheat, 39,800 bushels; Corn, 150,483 bushels; Oats, 47,200 bushels; Barley, 537 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 46,144 bushels; Corn, 111,341 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 9,600 bushels; Corn, 76,454 bushels; Oats, 2,353 bushels. Canal Freights to New-York—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9¼c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $9@$9 75. Wheat dull; no sales; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring quoted at $1 40; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 30; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 28; White Canada, $1 65@$1 75; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull; sales, 17,300 bushels No. 2 at 46c. Oats quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 at 37c.; 1,500 bushels No. 2 blown at 36c. Rye nominally 73c.@75c. Barley Malt steady; prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 1,600 bushels Amber Toledo at $1 70; two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48. Corn quiet; sales of two cars High Mixed at 52c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—337,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—38,000 bushels Wheat, 11,500 bushels Malt, 2,094,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,046,000 bushels Wheat, 1,483,000 bushels Corn, 223,000 bushels Oats, 26,500 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—Flour steady and in improved demand; sales of Family Extra at $5 50; A No. 1, $6 50; Fancy, $7 50. Wheat firm and in good demand at $1 20@$1 30 on arrival. Corn firm and in fair demand at 58c.@62c. for Sacked. Oats firm and scarce at 43c.@45c. for Sacked, from store. Pork advanced at $16 50. Bacon firm and in good demand at 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders; 10⅞c.@11c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11c. for Clear Sides, packed. Hams firm at 12c.@13½c. for Plain; 14½c.@15½c. for Fancy Sugar-cured, packed. Bulk Meats firm at 8¼c. for Shoulders; 9⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅞c.@10c. for Clear Sides, loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard quiet and steady at 9c.@9½c. for choice Leaf, in tcs.; 10c. in kegs; 3¼c. for Steam; small order lots, ½c.@½c. higher for cash or time.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Flour dull; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4@$5 50; Spring Wheat, Extra Family, $6 75@$8 12½; Winter do., $7@$8 50; Fancy, $8 75@$10 50. Wheat drooping; new common and choice Red, $1 45@$1 58; White, $1 65@$1 85. Rye—New held at 75c., old at 80c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 58c.@59c.; Mixed Western, 56c.@56c. Oats—White, 48c.@50c.; sales, 10,000 bushels Mixed, to arrive, 44c. Coffee unchanged. Sugar a fraction higher; fair to good Refining, 8c.@8⅛c. Molasses—Cuba active at 31c. Provisions in fair demand; Mess Pork, $17 50@$17 75. Hams in pickle, 12½c.@13¼c.; do. smoked, 14c.@16c. Lard, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Whisky firm at 97c.@98c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—Flour dull; sales of Family at $8 50@$9 75. Corn firm and scarce at 63c. for Mixed, 75c. for White Mixed, 77c.@78c. for White. Oats—Supply fair; demand moderate. Bran quiet at 85c. Hay dull at $22 for prime; choice scarce at $26. Pork firmer at $17@$17 25. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 9¼c. Bacon scarce and in good demand at 9⅝c. for Shoulders, 11¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 15¾c.@16c. Lard—Tierce dull at 8⅝c.; Keg scarce at 10¾c. Sugar in good demand; sales of fully fair at 9½c.; Yellow, clarified, 10¼c. Molasses—No movement. Whisky quiet at 95c.@96c. Coffee sold at 18c.@20½c. Exchange—Sterling, 126¼; New-York sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115¼.

TOLEDO, Aug. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; sales of Amber Michigan, spot and seller August, $1 43½; seller September, $1 45; seller October, $1 46¼. Corn—Low Mixed, seller September, sold at 44½c.; White, 54c.; no grade, 39c.@39½c.; Damaged, 32c. Oats dull and a shade lower; sales of No. 1 Old at 36c.; No. 2 do., 31c.; Michigan, 32½c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c.@9c.; to Kingston, 8¾c.; to Ogdensburg, 9c.@10c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, and 35,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Wool—The market has been quite active, with large sales of Western Fleeces and California. The receipts of Wool from the West continue on a liberal scale, and the demand is fully as good as at any time during the past two weeks. Considerable sales have been made of Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania at 45c.@48c. for Michigan, and 47c.@50c. for Ohio and Pennsylvania, including all descriptions. Combing and Delaine Fleeces continue in demand at 50c.@57c. for washed, and 40c.@42c. for unwashed. California Wool has been sold at prices ranging from 25c.@35c. ⅌ lb., the latter price for choice grades.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—Flour dull and unchanged at $6 15@$6 25. Wheat steady at $1 25@$1 28. Corn firm at 43c.@45c. Rye quiet at 70c.@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Pork firm at $16 50; held higher. Lard unchanged; more inquiry; sales of Steam at 7¾c., seller from the 1st to the 20th of November. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 8½c.; seller September, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides held at 9¾c. Bacon steady at 8⅞c.@9c. for Shoulders; 10⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—Flour firm and in fair demand; sales of Extra Spring at $6 50@$6 75. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 29 for No. 1; $1 21½ for No. 2, cash; $1 17, seller August; $1 10¼, seller September. Oats steady at 27c. for No. 2. Corn dull and nominal at 37c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and scarce at 58c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at 80c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye—Sales of two cars on private terms. Corn unchanged. Oats dull; sales of four cars Western at the Susquehanna Railroad Depot at 48c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—Wheat quiet but firm; sales of No. 2 Red at $1 33; No. 1 at $1 41. Corn steady at 48c.@49c. Oats firm at 38c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum in fair demand and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Ordinary, 12c.@12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; Low Middling, 18c.; Middling, 18¾c.@19¼c.; net receipts, 387 bales; gross, 555 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,053 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 900 bales; stock, 18,221 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—Cotton dull and irregular; Low Middling, 17c.; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 4 bales; exports, coastwise, 383 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 10,163 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6.—Cotton—Holders firm; offerings light; few buyers; Middling, 18⅞c.; net receipts, 262 bales; exports coastwise, 273 bales; sales, 15 bales; stock, 1,616 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 6.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.; net receipts, 54 bales; exports, coastwise 9 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 9,742 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling 18½c.; Ordinary, 13½c.@14½c.; net receipts, 5 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 1,840 bales.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 7, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The news that Mr. MOTLEY has had an attack of apoplexy, or paralysis, will be received everywhere with very great regret. We need not now dwell upon those qualities which have rendered his name so famous, and we hope that the day is far distant when it will be necessary to review his career. That career is one which does credit, not only to himself, but to his country, and we shall await with anxiety the tidings of his restoration to health. We have not many Motleys to lose in this age. A new work from his pen is just announced by Mr. JOHN MURRAY, of London.

It is reported that several suits are to be brought against the Erie Company, and of course all the papers which are interested in "supporting" that swindling road are very eager to prove that the suits in question are projected by stock-jobbers. What truth there may be in that statement we do not know, but the information comes from a very suspicious quarter. We hold one thing to be certain—that some day or other this great Erie fraud will collapse, and the Bischoffsheims will not be able to save it. Lucky will it be for them if they can save their own reputations. In the meanwhile we repeat our old advice to capitalists, large or small, let Erie alone. If you touch it, you are quite sure to be cheated.

Mr. WHALLEY, M. P., arrived here yesterday, bent upon obtaining funds for the benefit of the "Claimant," in whom he seems to take a great interest. Some rogues find no difficulty in raising money here, as TWEED and his friends, and the Erie folks, could explain to Mr. WHALLEY. But the claimant has never been "Boss" of this City, neither has he "run" a railroad, and we should not like to offer much by way of speculation for the subscriptions which Mr. WHALLEY will be able to get for his friend. If Mr. WHALLEY could have exhibited the claimant at fifty cents a head, he might have brought a little grist to the mill. As it is, we have enough impostors of our own to support, without keeping foreign examples of the tribe.

The recent unusual heat in England has produced a crop of mosquitoes—strangers to that climate, but apparently soon brought into existence by a short spell of hot weather. A Fellow of the Zoölogical Society writes to the *Times*, inclosing a specimen of the insect, and asks, "Whence do they come? Are their eggs lying dormant, and called into insect life by the exceptionally high temperature?" A private letter from an American now in England says that the mosquitoes were quite thick in the air, and that almost everybody had been bitten by them. Apparently one might almost as well be in New-Jersey or on Staten Island.

An election will be held in North Carolina to-day, which has excited little interest from the fact that only township officers are to be chosen. But several amendments to the State Constitution are to be voted upon, and these should be of sufficient consequence to the people of the State to insure a full vote. These amendments, having been proposed by the reckless Democratic Legislature at the last session, are of most suspicious origin, and some of them are so plainly mischievous, and have been attacked with such vigor by the Republican Press, that we may hope for their defeat. This is especially true of the amendment in relation to the State debt, which seems to be intended to facilitate repudiation, as it gives the Legislature power to adjust the debt, and cancels the mortgage which the public creditors have under the present constitution on all the taxable property of the State. It has been urged upon the people by some of the Democrats, for this very reason, as it is asserted, that to enforce payment of the principal and interest of the public debt would bankrupt the State. The people of North Carolina would certainly find bankruptcy in repudiation, in the blow which it would give to their material interests.

It is satisfactory to find that the charges which were made against two of the Harbor-masters are not sustained by the evidence which has been taken in the examination by Capt. SEAMAN. If these officials had been found guilty of the corrupt practices which were alleged against them, suspicion would have been cast upon the new administration in berthing vessels which it would have been difficult to remove. As the matter has ended, however, we can still believe that the extortions of former years are not practiced by the appointees of Gov. DIX. Under Democratic rule ship-owners were robbed without mercy by the Harbor-masters, and it is not the least valuable result of the Republican triumph of last year that the commerce of our port is no longer fleeced for the benefit of Tammany politicians.

Commissioner VAN NORT is entitled to credit for the persistence and good management by which he has secured a reduction of $183,045 13 in the bills for lighting the public gas-lamps during the year 1872. The new rates which the companies have agreed to accept allow $42 50 per lamp per year until July 31, and $39 per annum after that date, when the Government tax on gas was rescinded. The saving in the future will, therefore, be much greater than it was last year. The bills for 1871 were sent in at the old exorbitant rates, and are now in litigation. With these still in dispute, Mr. VAN NORT's success in securing the practical application of this reform at once is something as unusual as it is gratifying.

The news from Spain shows signs of a steady increase in the power of the Government at Madrid. The Irreconcilables are making an obstinate resistance at Valencia, and in some other quarters they are still formidable, but the Republic is gradually crushing out the revolt, and the efforts at compromise show that the Government is beginning to be feared. President SALMERON and his colleagues will certainly deserve well of their country if they succeed in presenting a united front to the Carlists, undistracted by any factious rebellion or Communistic agitation. Meanwhile Don CARLOS seems to be making very little headway; his followers do not yet hold any fortress of even second-rate importance, and are still very far from having obtained such a footing in the country as would entitle them to claim foreign recognition as belligerents. It is now possible to express a hope which would have been chimerical a few weeks ago, that Spain has seen the worst of internal anarchy for the present.

A TEST OF PUBLIC SENSE.

The stockholders of the Brooklyn Trust Company have determined to make up the deficit in their capital caused by fraud and mismanagement, and to invite the public to again place its money in the hands of their officers. This action has been taken with some flourish, and with an air of having offered convincing proof that the company is a sound and safe concern. But, as a matter of fact, however much virtue may have gone to the act, it was the only course open to the stockholders. The deficit they have concluded to make up voluntarily they would in any event have had to make up in the end. If they delayed or refused, they made themselves liable to expensive litigation, with only one result possible. Moreover, until the deficit was paid in, and depositors offered their money, there was no possibility of resuming business, and unless business can be resumed there is no way for the stockholders to get back the money that has been—"overdrawn," we believe, is the polite word for it. Plainly, the stockholders only obeyed the suggestions of their most obvious interest.

We have no fault to find with the course the stockholders have undertaken to pursue. They were unquestionably at liberty to make every legal effort to reimburse themselves for the losses that had been inflicted upon them. They are, doubtless, aware that they have a difficult task before them. Whether they will succeed depends very much more on the public than on themselves. We fear, too, that it depends more on the weakness of the memory of the public than upon anything else. If it can be forgotten under what circumstances this company fell into disgrace, the road will be tolerably clear. As long as that is borne in mind, the company will not find business plenty or profitable.

Nor were the opinions expressed by some of the more active stockholders, at the recent meeting, calculated to make the future of the company any brighter. It will be remembered that the company fell into its present plight through losses caused in three ways: First, by loans made on bonds that proved to be worthless; second, by the appropriation of the money of the depositors by the President; and third, by a loan—illegal, and in violation of the charter—made to the Secretary, or Cashier. These losses the directors did not prevent. When asked why, they say they could not, and Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, a stockholder, an experienced director in financial institutions, and a highly-reputable merchant, assents to this view. Directors, he declares, "cannot protect a bank or trust company when its president and secretary, or cashier, both combine to commit a wrong." This is certainly not an attractive doctrine for those who are invited to put their money in the hands of this Trust Company. It shows only too plainly, what we pointed out with great regret when this disgraceful default was discovered, that the popular idea that reputable directors strengthen such institutions had very little support in fact. The people do trust directors. If directors are helpless in the hands of a couple of subordinate officials, the people are victims of a misplaced confidence. There might as well be no directors. They seem to be in effect an illusion and a snare. Their names induce the public to repose a confidence which would not be reposed in a pair of bank officers, but the bank officers are after all the only ones who can determine whether the trust shall be justified or betrayed. The situation would be ludicrous in its absurdity if it were not so painful in its consequences.

Mr. CHITTENDEN was equally unfortunate in another of his suggestions. He announced that all of the stockholders considered the charter an "excellent one." It might be answered that a charter never so excellent might prove a less effective protection to depositors than even the perfunctory Board of Directors, should the President and Secretary again choose to set it aside. But apart from this obvious consideration, it must be remarked, that the charter is, in respect of one important matter, not at all an excellent one. Section 18 of the charter gives the trustees or directors authority to invest moneys received by them in trust "in such real or personal security as thay deem proper." If the Trust Company were merely a bank of deposit, we should not object to this freedom. But it is not merely such a bank. It is an institution expressly designed for the most delicate trusts, such as no bank of deposit is fit for. It is not merely a contrivance for its depositors' convenience, which they use according to their own discretion, and at their known risk. It is authorized to transact trust business both extensive and complicated, including especially the administration and management of estates of women and minor heirs. Such an institution should be carefully guarded. It was a shameful negligence of the Legislature which ever put such great powers in the unchecked control of a dozen careless men. A charter that does this is not "excellent."

Under the circumstances, if the Brooklyn Trust Company can resume business successfully, it will afford a proof of remarkable indifference on the part of the public as to the principles which should govern institutions of this character.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

It is to be hoped that the labors of the able and energetic committee of merchants who have taken in hand the abolition of the iniquitous Permit Bureau will result in some satisfactory settlement of the rights of the people to the public streets. The Permit Bureau was instituted ostensibly for the purpose of preventing street obstructions. Its actual operation has been to increase them tenfold, and to give to permanent obstructions a quasi-legal sanction which they did not before enjoy. The bureau was made a self-supporting one, and it naturally became an agency for levying black-mail on merchants and for handing over the sidewalks of some of our most crowded thoroughfares to the occupancy of fruit-stalls and peddling-booths. The merchants who have taken up the question address themselves mainly to the redress of their own special grievances. As members of the general public we trust they will not lose sight of the more comprehensive question of the regulation of street traffic and the removal of the mass of permanent and temporary obstructions now permitted outside of the stoop lines. It will not do even to concede that licenses may be granted for the proper regulation of fruit-stalls, &c. The only way to preserve the streets for their legitimate public use is to keep them free of all permanent obstructions whatever.

The general question of private encroachments on the public streets is a somewhat intricate one, and it is one which, for obvious reasons, has never been resolutely dealt with by any democratic community. The Athenian commonwealth, in a moment of reforming energy, tried to put down a system of narrowing the public highways very similar to that which has grown up in New-York, and met with but partial success. Republican Rome allowed the already narrow pathways of the city to be still further circumscribed by projections from private dwellings and similar inroads on the public domain. In the great cities of this continent the encroachments on the street line are not always of the easily removable character of empty drays, stalls, or merchandise. In Fifth-avenue, for example, as Controller GREEN pointed out in one of his very able reports on street improvement to the Central Park Board, "the court-yards, steps, stoops, areas, railings, &c., occupy 30 feet, or nearly one-third of the whole width of the street, so that a public way of 100 feet in width has been reduced to 70 feet for all classes of travel." The questions asked in the same report, dated December, 1865, go to the very root of the matter: "Why is so much land taken from private owners, at great expense, for a public thoroughfare, and then immediately allowed to be occupied by private structures that obstruct and preclude its public use as a thoroughfare? Why take and pay for 100 feet, and immediately proceed to turn over one-third of it to private occupation? Why not as well originally take but two-thirds of the quantity of land and forbid the use of it by any private owners?"

There are, undoubtedly, thousands of railings and steps on the line of our City thoroughfares which could be removed with as little ceremony as were the market-booths, and for whose removal the owners would have as little chance of legal redress. By the time reform reaches this class of street obstructions, certain allowances will have to be made, lest the injury inflicted should be greater than the abuse removed. In dealing with the more obvious and offensive class of street obstructions, all that is required is a policy equally comprehensive and vigorous, and an impartial enforcement of the principle that the streets belong to the public, and the public only. To quote again from the report alluded to: "The law of the street is motion, not rest, and, theoretically, the man who stops with his team in the street violates the law, as does he who stands upon the sidewalk." It is a pity that this elementary principle could not be got into the heads of our police authorities. Its judicious enforcement would make very quick work of the practice of using the streets to save the expense of a cart-shed or a store-house for goods. It would compel draymen to receive and deliver goods under conditions strictly regulated by the necessities of locomotion. It would force store-keepers to display their goods indoors, instead of spreading them on the sidewalk, and it would deter shippers of merchandise from using a crowded public thoroughfare for the purpose of marking the boxes and packages, which are afterward left lying for hours awaiting the coming of an express-wagon. These, and the still more offensive nuisances of stalls and booths, which disgrace our thoroughfares, must be dealt with in a way which shall indicate neither fear nor favor, and which shall be dictated simply by the interests of the public, to whom the streets belong, and whose liberty is infringed by their conversion to any other purpose than that of free locomotion.

TAMMANY PLUCKS UP SPIRIT.

It has been the habit of rogues in all ages and climes to club together for social enjoyment. Not having a copy of MATSELL's great work, the *Thieves' Vocabulary*, at hand, we are not certain of the name by which the outlaws called the place where they assembled for these delights, nor is it material. Whatever its name, the place was grand or squalid in proportion to the means of the thieves; and their festivities were expensive or the reverse as success attended their efforts to appropriate other people's goods. Acting in strict unison with the traditions and instincts of their class, it was among the first cares of our Tammany thieves to provide a place where they might spend in riotous living some of the money which flowed so plentifully into their pockets from the tapped public treasury. These thieves called their "crib"—MATSELL must forgive us if the word is misused—the Americus Club House, and as a refuge from the torments of the City during the Summer months, when it was too hot to steal, established it at Greenwich, Connecticut.

Here they built a palace and equipped it with all the vulgar magnificence natural to the men whom Democracy permitted to rule and rob the Metropolis of the western world. Taking as its emblem a tiger's head, with the mouth wide open, as indicative of its insatiable appetite for spoils, the Americus Club became a noted institution. As TWEED and his "pals" became more bold and adroit in robbery, the Americus Club flourished greatly, until the revels at Greenwich repeated the feasts and frolics of banditti after a successful raid. These robbers had built their palace on a cliff overlooking a vast expanse of land and water, and here they flaunted their stolen splendor before the world. Champagne flowed about them more abundantly than water in the tenements where they had left the laborers who had voted them into office, and like all other vulgar thieves, these revelers were plentifully decked with diamonds.

But a resistless storm of popular wrath broke over the Americus Club. When the grounds and walls at Greenwich had been adorned with rude statues and huge photographs of the "Boss," when the revels were the gayest, the mutterings of the approaching tempest were heard, but left unheeded. The detected thieves were assured it would soon blow over, and one SHANDLEY, whom Mayor HAVEMEYER and the Aldermen persist in leaving on the Police Bench, sat down to meditate upon erecting a statue to TWEED in one of our public squares. The storm did soon blow over, but, happily, it blew over the thieves with it. The palace at Greenwich was an accurate thermometer of the fortunes of the Tammany plunderers. When they could rifle the public treasury without hindrance it was the scene of the most extravagant riots; when they were detected, ejected, and their "jimmies" taken from them, it became at once a banquet hall deserted. The triumph of public virtue over official venality was seen in its utter desolation, and there was nothing more pleasant to contemplate than the silence and neglect which came upon the vast grounds and splendid rooms at Greenwich during the Summer after the overthrow of the Ring. It was positive proof that plundering had been stopped. Honest citizens congratulated each other on the fall of the Americus, and people of even unsavory reputation denied that they had ever been connected with the infamous club. The tiger heads disappeared from coat lappels, and many of those who had taken most delight in displaying that suggestive emblem were chiefly occupied in evading policemen who wanted them on warrants issued under indictments. The roll-call of the club could not be called because of the many indicted names upon it, as it is well known "the thief doth fear each bush an officer," and there was a dread that the minion of the law might overhear the name and pounce upon the owner unaware.

Tammany went through the farce of repudiating the thieves whom it had used to put it and keep it in power. We were assured there was an end of TWEED and his Americus gang. Indeed, Tammany, falling a ready victim to a most singular delusion, sought to show that it had driven the unclean spirits out of the public treasury and the Greenwich palace. Virtue was assumed to regain the power the people had taken away, and TWEED retired from the Grand Sachem's chair. But the "Boss" escaped punishment, and it has been apparent that he has all along been the real power in Tammany. To put the matter beyond dispute, he now emerges from his brief obscurity, resumes his functions as President of the Americus Club, calls his henchmen about him, and proposes to "inaugurate" the season at Greenwich with a grand ball on Saturday night. Once more there is bustle and the signs of coming revelry in the palace on the cliff. Greenwich emerges from the dust and gloom; the tiger heads once more come to the front as the favorite emblem of Tammany Democracy. TWEED is scattering his invitations to a grand Americus ball on every hand, and the men who give life to Tammany Democracy are again about to gather at Greenwich. It is evident that the necessity for deceit is thought to be past.

DEMOCRACY IN DISTRESS.

The Democrats of Ohio assembled in convention, yesterday, resurrected a fossil as a candidate for Governor, repudiated all connection with the Allen County movement, and adopted a string of platitudes in resolutions of much sound and fury, but signifying nothing. It is hardly possible to seriously consider the doings of men, who shout themselves hoarse over the nomination at this late day of such a man as Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN for Governor of a great State. Gifted, it is true, with great abilities, and of irreproachable private character, politically he is the most vulnerable of candidates. He has been through a long life a consistent Bourbon Democrat. Belonging to the era before the war, he can have no sympathy with the needs and aspirations of the present. Always the devotee of party, he was misled by the action of his party into thorough support of its anti-war policy, and into acquiescence in all the demands of the slavery propagandists. Whatever the Democrats may resolve to be their present principles, the nomination of a candidate like this declares them to be wedded to the delusions of the past.

But the Democrats are careful not to declare their principles with any distinctness. They fight shy of that declaration as to the political equality of all men which the *World* implored them to utter. On the contrary, they only say "The Democratic Party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances." It was a Democratic precept, as well as practice, admirably suited to the time of Democratic ascendency to kill "niggers." Are we to infer that this sport is to be revived in case these people regain power? But these Democrats go further and repeat the old party groan about the reserved rights of the States and their opposition to centralization. All this has a most familiar sound. We heard it uttered with most vigor when Democrats were stealing forts and slaying loyalists. The people know what it means coming from Democrats, and want none of it. Having indulged in these vague but glittering generalities, these Democrats deal with other issues with the utmost caution. They spread a clumsy trap of honeyed words for the farmers, whom they call "agriculturists;" they "recognize the evils of an irredeemable currency, but insist that in the return to specie payments care shall be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country," whatever that may mean. These utterances are a fair specimen of this platform as a whole, and it will be seen that rarely has performance fallen so far below promise. It was expected of this convention that it would plant the Democracy on a line with the present; it has, on the contrary, both in its candidate and its platform, clung to the dead past.

It is not possible that any Democrat supposes his party can run a winning race in Ohio with the auspices under which it was started yesterday. There is certain to be widespread disaffection in the party, if not a triangular contest, as a consequence of the complete and studied ignoring of the new party movement which was lately inaugurated. The Liberals cannot be expected to kiss the hand that smites them in this ugly fashion. The voter who believes that his Government was right in making war upon the rebellion can hardly vote for Mr. ALLEN. The citizen who believes that the time has come to fully and heartily recognize the Republican principles upon which the nation was finally established by the war, cannot support a party that speaks as the Democracy did yesterday. Deceived by the prestige of a name in a former generation, and confused by complicity in the political crimes of their party in a former period, the Democrats of Ohio have finally and irrevocably decided that they will be true to the errors of the past and false to the present. This means defeat, of course, but they seem to prefer defeat to hearty acquiescence in the system of political truth which their opponents have established.

In Virginia the Democrats appear to have been in greater distress yesterday even than in Ohio. The Richmond Convention wasted its time and temper in long and hot debates over credentials and the formation of the preliminary committees. To the impartial observer this looks no more like organizing victory than the proceedings of their brethren in Ohio. In both States the Republicans have only to be energetic and true to themselves to make a final end of Democracy in their midst, so far as it is represented by the men who have made it a reproach to our civilization, and who yet appear to guide its councils.

ANOTHER "DUEL."

As might have been anticipated, the captivating example of inexpensive heroism set by the warriors of Rouse's Point has been very plentifully followed. All over the country, bellicose young gentlemen with more honor than brains are rushing madly to the field of innocuous strife, or being withheld with great difficulty, and an infinite deal of correspondence, from the solemn farce of a hostile meeting, where, as in the Irish duel that Sir BOYLE ROCHE commemorates, "one of the contestants fires in the air, and the other is wounded in the breast." One eccentric humorist from South Carolina has even gone so far as to publish a set of rules for the guidance of persons who desire to appear before the public in the genteel comedy of "Murder Travestied; or, the Satisfaction of a Gentleman." Therein he distinguishes with much gravity between insults that gentlemen may give or receive when they are sober, or when they are drunk. He discourses profoundly on the nature of that satisfaction which a gentleman of great and unusual presence of mind may sometimes derive by telling his antagonist that he's another. He informs gentlemen who have been thrashed by other gentlemen when they must put themselves in the hands of their friends, and when they may be contented with the minor consolations of brown paper and vinegar. He settles the number of reams of note paper that may with propriety be spoiled before the principals may be called on formally to decide whether they shall fight or run away, and, in short, furnishes the amateur duelist with full directions for making a fool of himself according to the most approved fashion.

The combined force of this noble example and judicious precept has not been wasted on our young men. The ladies, it is well known, adore courage; and what better way to acquire a tremendous reputation for that virtue at little risk than by a morning trip, to Rouse's Point let us say, and a vague discharge of magnanimous pistols, loaded or not, according to taste, into the circumambient air? Nevertheless, in spite of the attractions of such a trip, and the greatness of its returns in reputation from so meagre an investment of actual ferocity, we are inclined to prefer the variation offered in the last duel, which took place, if we are rightly informed, in the classic vicinity of Coney Island. Two young gentlemen, formerly of this City, where their affability and accomplishments endeared them to a large and aristocratic circle, had the misfortune to differ on the question of physical superiority. Their dispute waxed hot, and finally resulted in such animosity as each felt only blood would satisfy. So, with a noble disregard of consequences, they slapped each other's faces, these noble young wine-merchants, and promptly put themselves in the hands of their friends. Now, what did these friends do? They might have written a great many notes, begnining "Sir," breathing only the deadliest defiance under the most stately courtesy, and ending with the grim politeness of "Your most obedient servant." Then, after many days spent in this cheerful pastime, they might have gone off to Canada, fired pistols in the air, as before suggested, whereupon one friend would take off his hat and inquire, with fascinating frankness, if it was thought desirable to fire more pistols in the air, and the other friend, also taking off his hat, with winning affability would respond that he thought not. And then our two gallant wine-merchants might have gone home, feeling that honor was satisfied, and that each of them had been shown to be in the right.

This our two wine-merchants might have done, but they did not. On the contrary, they went quietly off with their friends and a select party of spectators, to a sequestered spot near Coney Island, and there pummeled each other with nature's weapons until the young gentleman from Williamsburg found that he had overestimated his physical powers, and gracefully acknowledged his defeat. What could be more simple, more earnest, more conclusive, than this real duel, more praiseworthy even by contrast with the sham article? It does not at all detract from the merits of the contest that our two young wine-merchants have been in the habit of engaging in these little conflicts for a pecuniary prize. This time they fought for glory and satisfaction, and their encounter, compared with the burlesque at Rouse's Point, is as much more worthy of respect as (being after all against the law) it is not less deserving of punishment.

But until we have punished the duelists who wear kid gloves, and pretend to fight with pistols, with what semblance of justice shall we punish the duelists who know only boxing-gloves and fight in earnest with their fists? Of the two, we are free to say the former seem to us much the guiltier culprits. Shall they be rewarded according to their deserts?

THE GERMAN PROTESTANTS.

The following is the translation of an article which appears in the latest number of the German Lutheran organ—the *Lutherische Herald*—published in this City by the Evangelical Lutheran ministers of the State of New-York, and edited by Rev. G. F. Krotel:

With political parties and their organs, the *Herald* has nothing to do, and it knows well enough that anybody who cares anything about politics—and almost every American does—prefers his political party organ, and knows how to recommend it. When, therefore, we give prominence to the name of a well-known Republican newspaper, it is not done because it is a Republican paper, but from other and better motives.

It must be admitted by all that this great New-York daily is one of the ablest and most influential journals of this City—nay, of the entire country. By its fearless exposure of those gigantic frauds in the administration of the City Government, it has secured for itself an everlasting reputation, and it has generally the reputation that its labors are in the interest of right and justice. In saying this, we wish not to be understood that we indorse the course of that paper in every particular, or to recommend it to our readers as an unerring guide.

Among all other papers in this City, probably none has been so clearly outspoken in reference to the character and agitation of Roman Catholicism as THE TIMES; and within the last few days articles on the subject have appeared in the columns of that paper which have occasioned considerable sensation, and which have also inspired this article. On the 17th inst. it published an article on the "Decline of Protestantism," in which attention was called to the doings of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. The result of the article was that a number of communications on the subject were addressed to THE TIMES, which were published in its columns. On the 21st inst., another editorial article appeared on the "Dangers Threatening Protestantism." We quote from the same the following points:

[Here follow several quotations.]

When it is considered that this journal is the most influential in the ruling party of the United States, and read by thousands in all parts of the country, it is surprising to think that it is so unreserved in its language; but it is also a matter of congratulation that there is one great, independent, English-printed secular journal that speaks such words, tending to call attention to the dangers threatening from without and within. Many an American, who either does not heed the warning voice from the pulpit, or perhaps, does not attend church at all, is by these words again reminded of the treasures of Protestantism and the valuable work of the Reformation, and many of the indifferent will open their eyes and see. The ancient corrupt organization, against which our forefathers struggled, still exists, and the only means to contend against the same must be those that were employed by them. God be thanked, we have a free country, where full religious freedom is accorded to all, and always will be; but we must be on our guard not to become indifferent or faithless, to give our old enemy an opportunity to gain advantages which would result in a loss of our civil liberty.

The editors of THE TIMES also give correspondents an opportunity to say some words much to the point, in reference to the faults of American Church life; and although more or less has been written concerning which we would not express an opinion, yet it is a hopeful sign that such questions are thus discussed in an earnest way in a popular daily paper.

THE GAS NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning at 1:30 the gas nuisance was in full blast, borne by the wind from the works over the fairest portions of the City. Other winds, I suppose, are constantly carrying it from head-quarters over wider regions of dwellings, where the evil is as great. It is a sickening subject to press in the columns of THE TIMES; but, as with many other iniquities, to invoke your powerful aid has become a necessity. We have heard of an ingenious method of saving the credit of the City by blotting the word parricide from the dictionary, but there is no getting over an ill savor which pervades the atmosphere without removing the cause. The Board of Health knows all about this thing, its causes and consequences, and the suffering it inflicts. Why do they not remedy it? Clearing away apple-stands and gutters is very well, and we have, at last, clean streets; but what is all this if the atmosphere is to be poisoned and rendered intolerable to breathe? We have been told again and again that this nuisance is to be abated. The chartered company that inflicts it should be taught that it owes to the community at least a decent regulation of its business, consistent with public health and comfort. What is the Board of Health doing in the matter?

A TAX-PAYER.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, 1873.

A CONDITIONAL PARDON.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Judge Ames presiding, is considering a case involving the validity of a conditional pardon by the Governor. The matter is presented on a petition in behalf of one James West, a prisoner in the State Prison, for a writ of habeas corpus, to be directed to the Warden. The Boston *Transcript* gives the following particulars: "The petitioner alleges a sentence to said prison, which, by deduction for meritorious conduct, terminated on the 18th ult., and that he is still held, under the pretense of a certain executive warrant, issued by the Governor, recommitting him to the State Prison to serve out the remainder of a prior sentence, upon which he was pardoned in 1869, on half time, but, as the Government claims, upon the condition that the pardon should be void in case West was subsequently convicted of any offense 'sentencing him to imprisonment in the State Prison, the House of Correction, or the Jail.' This condition, the prisoner claims, was never communicated to him, or accepted by him, and was utterly unknown to him until after his second conviction and sentence. He claims that when he was released he was simply told that he was pardoned, and that thereupon he was discharged, and only learned by accident, near the expiration of his second sentence, that he was to be held two and a half years more on this old sentence from which he had been released. It is designed by his counsel to get the opinion of the full Bench upon the validity of such a condition imposed under such circumstances, and it is said that the case will go before the whole court on a report of a single judge, when all the facts are settled or agreed upon. The court ordered the writ to issue, returnable at 9 o'clock on Friday next. George W. Searle (with him J. W. Mahan) appeared for the petitioner; Mr. G. Colburn, Assistant Attorney General, appeared in opposition. The question would seem to be a novel and interesting one. The condition is entirely without limitation as to time, and may cover the whole period of a person's subsequent life—if half a century—and the new conviction may be for the most trivial offense, such as the smallest assault or common drunk; provided he be imprisoned in the jail for it even for a day. The public will watch the progress of this legal question with interest and confidence in the eventual justice of the decision."

CONTENTS OF A CORNER-STONE.

The corner-stone of Grace Episcopal Church, in Albany, was removed on Saturday last. It was laid on the 8th of July, 1850, and on being opened its contents were found in a very decayed condition, on account of being placed in the stone without the proper protection of a box or wrapper. The contents of the stone consisted of copies of the *Argus and State Register*, of Monday, July 8, 1850, New-York *Churchman* and *Gospel Messenger*, of July 6, 1850, and the Bible and Common Prayer-book. All of the articles, even the Bible and prayer-book, were partially defaced and rotten, the books being very damp.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—DEBATE ON LAND GRANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The programme announced for this morning's session was a continuation of the debate on Dr. McCosh's paper upon upper schools, and the consideration of two other questions; but Dr. McCosh had made such a trenchant attack upon land grants to agricultural colleges, and had thrown out so many suggestive hints, that those eager to defend the former, and those anxious to follow out the latter, united in confining the attention of the association during its morning session to the single subject of upper schools. The debate upon the Congressional endowment of agricultural colleges was chiefly between Chancellor Ross, of the University of Missouri, who defended the system, and Dr. McCosh. The points made by the latter were that the endowment was partially distributed, that the schools when endowed do not do much good, and that they are not, after all, really agricultural colleges.

Another branch of the debate referred to the gap between the educations afforded by the high schools and the universities. All were agreed that the gap existed; the question was how should it be filled? There are but two plans. The high school must be reorganized, and the academies must be multiplied. Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, thought the high schools met the demands upon them, which was not for a classical education. To furnish this, academies ought to be supplied. President Eliot, of Harvard, agreed with this view. He thought that endowed academies must be the feeding schools of colleges, and that it was not just to ask everybody to pay taxes to establish schools which should furnish elaborate education to "somebody's" child. It is unjust, for collegiate education is far from being as generally needed as high school education. He also objected to Congressional endowment. Hon. Joseph White, of Massachusetts, thought the high schools should fit for college, for they would meet the wants of a class of men who would never go to an academy. Mr. Raymond, of New-Jersey, stood on intermediate ground, regarding the high school and academy on the same plane. Another point touched upon was the lack of sympathy between those connected with schools and those connected with colleges, each party seeming to be jealous of the other. It seemed to be generally thought that such a feeling existed, and was to be deprecated; but Chas. Hammond, of Massachusetts, thought it did not exist, at least in New-England, and to prove his position referred to the interest taken in popular education by Olmsted Thacher and President Porter, of Yale. Dr. McCosh made a stout defense of his plan of using the public lands to establish upper schools throughout the country, and also replied in general to the objections which had been made by preceding speakers. The question was then closed by a motion, afterward carried, of Mr. Hays, of Pennsylvania, that a committee should be appointed to consider how the high schools could be so organized as to make them feeders to the colleges, said committee to report at the next annual meeting. The debate was throughout animated, and at times, when several were together striving for the floor, almost exciting.

It should be remembered by your readers that during the afternoon the General Association resolves itself into four departments. Before that of normal schools Miss Lathrop, who is the only lady taking part in the public exercises, and is Principal of the Training School at Cincinnati, read an essay upon the place of training school in normal school work. Before the same department, Mr. Dickinson, Principal of the Massachusetts Normal School, at Westfield, read a paper upon elementary and scientific knowledge. The Department of Superintendence held no session. Before the Department of Elementary Schools, two papers were read. One was by Mr. McVicar, Principal of the New-York Normal School at Potsdam, on the principles and methods of illustrating in arithmetic. The second discussed the question, "How may the elementary school instruction be made more useful to the future citizen?" This paper was prepared by Mr. Harrington, Superintendent of Schools, New-Bedford, Mass.

The most interesting afternoon session of to-day, as of yesterday, was that of the Department of Higher Instruction, before which Prof. Jaynes, of Washington and Lee University, Virginia, read an exceedingly interesting and able paper upon the study of the classics. The discussion which followed was interesting, because of the vigorous attack which was made upon the study of the classical languages. President Eliot was asked to state his opinion as to whether the study of Greek or German afforded superior advantages to the student. He said that the study of Greek was better, because that was the more perfectly inflected language, and because of the beauty of its literature; but it was so slightly superior that the practical advantages to be derived from the study of German would turn the scales in its favor, especially wherever only one of the two languages could be studied. Prof. Mears, of Hamilton, was a most earnest supporter of the necessity of Latin and Greek to a liberal education. At the evening session of the General Association the paper of Richard Edwards, President of the Illinois Normal University, upon the question, "How much culture shall be imparted in our free schools?" was read by Mr. Carleton, as Mr. Edwards was too ill to be present. He took an advanced view of the subject, and recommended imparting a very high grade of culture. Indeed, his words were that all culture should be afforded. Mr. Wickersham, Superintendent of Schools of Pennsylvania, who opened the discussion, differed only slightly from his predecessor in his opinion. All the culture practical should be afforded, and the limit would be found in public opinion, and the wealth of the community. Then alluding by implication to President Eliot's contrary opinion, he said that in his view the Government was as much warranted in supplying high as elementary instruction. After a short speech by Prof. Atkinson, Prof. Atherton, of Rutgers, read a long and carefully-prepared paper upon the relation of the General Government to education. He favored the fostering of the higher education by the Government, and the use for this purpose of the public lands under stringent conditions. Owing to the lateness of the hour, further discussion of the question was postponed until to-morrow. After the passing of a vote of thanks to the acting Secretary, Mr. S. H. White, and the accepting of the subjoined report of the Committee on Nominations, the association adjourned.

Officers of the National Educational Association for 1874—President, S. H. White, Illinois; Secretary, A. P. Marble, Massachusetts; Treasurer, John Hancock, Ohio; Councilors at large, Birdsey G. Northrup, Connecticut, and John Eaton, District of Columbia; Vice Presidents, Dr. James McCosh, New-Jersey; Dr. G. P. Hayes, Pennsylvania; Dr. Daniel Read, Missouri; Miss D. A. Lathrop, Ohio; Mrs. M. N. Stone, Connecticut; Mr. J. W. Dickinson, Massachusetts; Mr. James H. Binford, Virginia; Mr. M. T. Phelps, Minnesota; Mr. E. H. Fairchild, Kentucky; Mr. R. W. Creer, Maryland; Mr. John Swelt, California; Mr. N. N. Calkins, New-York; also a Board of Councilors consisting of one member from each State represented in the association.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

The following additional contributions to the Poor Children's Excursion Fund are duly acknowledged:

Croney & Lent	$25 00
A. C. C.	12 90
Children of Sawkill House, at Milford, Pa.	5 00
In Memoriam, Kama	2 00
The Two Mites	1 25
Total	$46 15
Previously recorded	$9,404 61
Aggregate of Fund	$9,450 76
Amount expended to date	4,623 86
Balance in hand	$4,826 90

COMINGO ON WASHINGTON.

Ex-Congressman Abram Comingo of Missouri has sent the following patriotic letter to the Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society:

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 24, 1873.

John Carroll Brent, Secretary, &c., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I hand you my check for $100, as a contribution to the fund required to complete the Washington Monument in your city. It is a farewell offering. I hope there will be enough like it to justify the hope that this structure will be completed before the adjournment of the Forty-third Congress. In its present condition it is a fit monument to the ingratitude of the American people. Nay, more, it warrants the conclusion that our professed veneration for the memory of our greatest earthly benefactor is largely alloyed with hypocrisy.

Yours, truly,
A. COMINGO.

LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.

MEETING AT LOWELL, MASS.—THIN ATTENDANCE—SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 6.—The Labor Reform State Convention met this forenoon in Jackson Hall to devise measures to secure the passage of the Ten-hour law, but was thinly attended.

The convention was organized with Judge Robert Cowley, of Lowell, as President, and several vice presidents and secretaries. The usual committees were appointed.

Judge Cowley, in an opening address, said: "It is not to seek to create any new party; it is not to nominate a State ticket in opposition to the two political parties which now exist, but it is to make our issue on the Senators and Representatives, and to goad both the existing parties to furthering our distinctive measures. After defining the policy to be pursued touching the hours of labor, it will become our pleasure and our duty to extend our fraternal congratulations to the farmers of the West, and tender to them our best wishes for success in their efforts to procure cheap transportation from the prairies of the West to the tide-waters of the East." He closed with advising that the platform should touch directly upon the living questions of the day, upon the restoration of our currency, the reformation of our banks, the unfettering of our commerce, the punishment of public thieves, the suppression of Credit Mobilier swindles, the extinction of all forms of social spoliation, the education of the people, and the elevation of labor.

During Judge Cowley's speech, less than 100 persons were in the hall, including reporters.

Mr. E. M. Chamberlain, who called the meeting to order, made brief remarks against the dominant party, denouncing Gov. Washburn for the removal of Gen. Oliver from the Labor Bureau, and the appointment of a successor who was only looking after a favorable position with the mill-owners. A great deal of talk had been made about the salary grab. It was nothing to the stealing going on every day, and that from the products of labor.

After the appointment of a committee to select the State Committee of Labor Reform, and considerable rambling discussion, the Committee on Resolutions reported a series deprecating the long labor per day of operatives, and asking the pledge of factory operatives to vote only for ten-hour men for Representatives and Senators; denouncing the non-attention of Legislatures for the past twenty-five years to petitions to them on the subject of labor reform; denunciatory of those who voted against the desired legislation, naming Martin Griffin, Charles B. Stickney, N. W. Harmon, accusing them of double-dealing and treachery, and unworthy of support; Isaac H. Cole, Robert D. Fuller, Newell Gills, Timothy F. Packard, G. A. Torrey, Carrol D. Wright, as enemies and traitors to our cause; that we regard the recent changes made by Gov. Washburn in the Bureau of Labor, after his proposition to lift this department to a higher level, as a swindle upon labor organizations of the most atrocious and offensive character, and his renomination by the Republican Party, and the indifference of the Democratic organization to this crime against labor, we shall regard as additional evidence that we have nothing whatever to hope from either of those two parties; that they have been captured by the capitalist classes as completely as the Whig and Democratic organizations were controlled by Southern slave-owners.

The convention reassembled at 2 P. M. The President of the convention, Mr. E. M. Chamberlain, of Boston; Messrs. McNeal, of Cambridge; McLauthon, of Duxbury, and Goodwin, of Haverhill, were appointed a Committee on State Legislation.

A letter from Gen. Oliver was read, reviewing his labor in the past, and the productive improvement of machinery as at present employed, and the condition of operatives, and recommending the half-day English system for children.

A warm discussion arose over the acceptance and adoption of the resolutions. An effort was made to have the resolutions considered seriatim.

Father John C. Clure, of Boston, supported the resolution, and gave his experience in Lowell factory life.

Nathaniel Beals wanted the resolutions taken up one by one and ground to an edge by the convention. There was, he said, evidently something under cover of the whole which was not developed.

Thomas Kerwin favored the whole question, and expressed some fear that if separately acted upon the discussion might lead to a disagreeable feeling.

A general and disgraceful disorder ensued, in which half the convention claimed the floor.

By a vote of 23 to 16 the resolutions were passed in bulk.

Mr. Bowdelior, of Boston, accused Martin Griffith of accepting two bribes. The Labor Party gave him the Chairmanship of the Labor Committee, and the other party paid him money and got him.

He also favored the secret ballot.

A delegate in the rear of the hall rose to ask a question, also several others in the front and middle. The President rapped vigorously.

A motion was made to limit the time allowed to each speaker to two moments.

Mr. McNut said he hoped it would not prevail.

Another scene of confusion ensued.

Mr. S. Kinner said, "We have to meet the railroad and money monopolies and the beer question."

Mr. D. Wood Lawrence was very personal in an allusion to Mr. Griffith, and said he would burn him in effigy.

Mr. Carter, of Boston, regretted that each convention held for the advancement of the Ten-hour law ran into a discussion about free-love, woman suffrage, and monopolies.

Mr. Hanchliffe Lawrence made a denunciatory speech on Senators Harmon and Stickney.

A desultory discussion was indulged in by many of the members, and but little progress was made on the main question, the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Randall, of Boston, denounced the men engaged in the Credit Mobilier, and said that if the resolutions were passed it would be throwing the party into such men's hands.

A Committee of three on Finance, Messrs. Stoddard, McLaughton, and Duncan, were appointed, and apprised by the President that they had a very important duty to perform.

Mrs. Lane favored the maintenance of a lobby to effectually carry the bill before the Legislature, as the railroads had done. "Put the black mark on all the traitors."

Mr. Stoddard reported the expenses at $30, and that there were sixty members present.

The resolutions were then passed.

Mr. J. V. Chase, of Boston, offered a resolution that this convention of working men recognize the recent Congressional salary grab as a clear steal, and consider those who voted therefor, and also the President, who lobbied for and signed the bill, as plunderers, more worthy of the penitentiary than of public trust.

A resolution offered by Mr. Broughton, of Millbury, to send speakers into the manufacturing towns and cities on the ten-hour movement was favored by Messrs. Sturgis and Marks at length; also by John C. Clure, and was referred to the State Committee.

The State Committee were requested to meet in the ante-room.

Mr. Hunt, of Charlestown, offered a resolution condemning E. R. Hoar's decision on the Eight-hour law, and approving of President Grant's order of construction of it overruling Mr. Hoar's decision.

W. H. Griffith, in very severe language, denounced Gen. Grant as a man that had done nothing but injury to the laboring classes.

Mr. Hunt withdrew the allusion to President Grant, and the resolution was then passed.

The convention adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The State Labor Reform Committee as organized: E. M. Chamberlain, Chairman; R. H. Cliff, Secretary; Geo. McNeal, Treasurer.

A mass-meeting but slimly attended was held this evening. It was called to order by D. O. Allen, of Lowell, and presided over by Charles Hawley, who took occasion to make favorable mention of Gen. Butler. Remarks were made by Messrs. Stewart and McNeil. The latter suggested a ten-cent collection from factory operatives for the purpose of raising $3,000 to be devoted to lobby purposes in the Legislature. Gen. Chamberlain also spoke.

THE LAST OF HIS NAME.

In noticing the recent death of Dr. Luke Hassert, at Harlem, the New-Brunswick (N. J.) *Fredonian* says: "He was the last member of an old Holland family once prominent in our city, and whose remains for several generations lie buried in the old Reformed Dutch Church-yard. Aaron Hassert, father of Luke, died many years ago, after an active life in our city, having filled several honorable positions in our local Government, that of Mayor being among them. He was prominent in church affairs, and especially interested in the welfare of the old Dutch Church. Luke spent his early days here, but latterly at Harlem, New-York. He is described as learned in his profession especially, and one of the most genial and social men that ever lived. With his demise it is said that the family name becomes extinct."

KINGS COUNTY CHARITIES.

THE INEBRIATE HOME—THE COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

The corporators of the Kings County Inebriates' Home held their sixth annual meeting at the Mercantile Library, in Montague-street, Brooklyn, last evening, and elected officers and received the annual report of the Superintendent of the Home. Mr. J. T. S. Stranahan occupied the chair, and after a formal ballot the following officers were declared unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, J. T. S. Stranahan; Vice President, George G. Hermon; Secretary, John Willett; Treasurer, Thomas T. Buckley. The annual report of the Superintendent was then read. It shows that 161 patients were treated in the institution during the year 1872, of whom seventy were natives of Ireland, forty-one of the United States, twenty-five of England, and the remainder of various nationalities. Of the patients, thirty-five were accustomed to drink malt liquor and light wines, while ninety-seven resorted exclusively to undiluted whisky. Among the patients were many who had habituated themselves to take as much as from one ounce to sixteen ounces of tincture of opium daily; others from one ounce to eight ounces of elixir of opium, while some have taken from fifteen to twenty grains of morphine daily. Others, again, have made it a daily practice to use from 120 to 240 grains of hydrate chloral.

Of last year's patients, 59 have been attacked with delirium tremens; 77 with convulsions, and 18 attempted suicide before entering the home. The report condemns the practice of retailing liquor at drug and grocery stores under disguise.

The Treasurer's report shows that the balance on hand at the end of the year amounts to $87,190. The expenses of the home for the year were $20,886. After the receipt of the reports, the meeting adjourned.

The Kings County Commissioners of Charities met yesterday afternoon at the Almshouse in Flatbush. After the transaction of routine business, Commissioners Powell and Scott reported that the contract for barrels had been awarded to Mr. A. Furey, and the contract for condensed milk to a dealer, who agreed to supply the article at 27 cents per quart, or 11 cents less than last year's price. They reported that they had made no awards of wine and whisky contracts. Commissioner Cunningham moved that the contractors for certain supplies be compelled to furnish black tea at 10 cents per pound and chickory at 1 cent, as agreed in their contract. The motion was voted down, and Mr. Cunningham openly charged that these articles of black tea and chickory had been inserterd in the proposals, although not required, in order that contractors in the secret could bid for them at nominal prices and so reduce the gross amount of their bid on other supplies, and gain, as they had done, the contract.

A GERMAN CONVENTION IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 6.—A German National Constitutional State Convention met here this afternoon, and organized by the election of Conrad Krets, of Sheboygan, President, and D. Bloomenthal, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted denouncing all sumptuary laws; advocating free trade; deprecating corruption in Government officials; opposing all parties maintained through corruption in opposition to the ruled; condemning the back-pay measures of Congress; asserting Church and State should be separate, and indorsing the First Amendment to the Constitution in that respect; while they deplore the habit of excessive drinking, they will oppose all laws interfering with the inherent rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; opposing consolidation and monopolies; advocating cheap transportation; that the State should not legislate to interfere with the government of cities, and inviting all parties, races, and colors to join them. The organization is to be permanent, and is to meet annually on or before the 1st of September in each year.

The last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the members of the Constitutional Union in no way or manner will support any political party or candidate for office that does not heartily indorse and advocate the principles of our platform.

There were about 700 delegates present, of which 370 were of this city.

ARMY AND NAVY OF THE GULF.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 6.—The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf returned from their excursion at about 6 o'clock, having had a very pleasant day. The steamer went nearly to Harpswell, passing among the islands.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Admiral Theodorus Bailey; Vice Presidents, Gen. W. P. Franklin and Admiral Thatcher; Recording Secretaries, Col. Granville and P. Howes; Corresponding Secretary, Major Joseph E. Montgomery; Treasurer, Gen. Jacob E. Sharp.

Executive Committee—Gen. George P. Bissell, of Connecticut; Gen. Stephen Thomas, of Vermont; Lieut. Col. John Tracy, Jr., of New-York; Lieut. Col. Chas. H. Parkhurst, of Providence, R. I.; Major Wm. R. Brownell, of Hartford; Capt. J. C. Kernie, of Waterbury, Conn.; Lieut. Leonidas R. Hall, of West Meriden, Conn.

The place of the next meeting will be Hartford, Conn. The orator will be Gen. George A. Sharpley, and the poet Col. J. W. De Forrest.

Votes of thanks were extended to Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., Collector, through whose influence the revenue steamer had been obtained; to Capt. Leigh and the officers of the steamer McCulloch; to Capt. Parker, City Marshal; to the municipal authorities of Portland and citizens, and to the Army and Navy Union at Portland. At 9 o'clock the banquet took place.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—The pigeon-shooting tournament for the Lorillard Medal and the championship of the United States was shot here to-day, the contestants being A. H. Bogardus, A. B. Kleinman, Ira Payne, S. H. Turrill, H. A. Brown. Miles Johnson was entered, but did not appear. E. Garrison, of Syracuse, was entered, but, with the consent of the other shooters, a Mr. Hudson was allowed to fill the entry. When the shooting began Ira Payne was the favorite, with Bogardus second choice, Kleinman third, and the rest in the field. After shooting at twenty-eight birds the referee was compelled to postpone the match on account of darkness until 9 A. M. to-morrow, the score standing:

	Killed.	Missed.		Killed.	Missed.
Brown	21	7	Bogardus	19	9
Hudson	21	7	Payne	19	9
Kleiman	19	9	Turrill	18	10

H. W. Miller, of New-York, is the referee.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 6.—Jeremiah Tobin, a young man twenty-four years of age, was drowned while bathing off Sea-side Park last evening. The deceased was a native of Ireland, where his parents still reside, and had no relations, as far as could be ascertained, in this country. The body was recovered within an hour after drowning.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The body of Maria Hogeboom, a deranged woman who has been missing from Boston Corners since last April, was found in a pond at Pine Plains, Dutchess County, yesterday. An inquest was held, and a verdict of drowned while insane was rendered.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT BALTIMOREAN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—Hugh Gelston, one of the most influential and wealthy citizens of Baltimore, died yesterday at his country seat in Baltimore County, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. During life he was a very active and energetic business man. He was a native of East Haddam, Conn., but came to Baltimore over fifty years ago.

SYRACUSE COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.

The Syracuse University has organized a College of Fine Arts, the Faculty comprising Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Chancellor of the University; George F. Comfort, A. M., Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Esthetics and History of the Fine Arts; Horatio N. White, Professor of Architecture; Archibald Russel, Professor of Architecture; Henry C. Allewelt, Professor of Decorative Art; Sandford Thayer, Professor of Portrait Painting; George K. Knapp, Professor of Portrait and Landscape Painting. Courses of study have been prepared in architecture and painting, each course extending through a period of four years. They include systematic and progressive instruction in the theory, the history, and the practice of architecture and painting, and in those branches of science, philosophy, history, and language which bear most intimately and directly upon these arts, and without a knowledge of which success in the higher domains of art is impossible. Students graduating in the course in architecture will receive the degree of Bachelor of Architecture, (B. Ar.,) those graduating in the course in painting will receive the degree of Bachelor of Painting, (B. P.)

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE LIBERALS REPUDIATED—THE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The Democratic State Convention, in the Opera-house here to-day, was, without doubt, the largest that party has held in Ohio since the nomination of C. L. Vallandigham for Governor in 1863. Delegates were present from every county in the State. The new party Convention of Liberals and progressive Democrats, last week, and the ticket nominated at that time, seem to have aroused the Simon-pure Bourbon element of Democracy to a degree of earnestness which is fairly surprising. Regular old Copperhead secession Democrats, who have not appeared on the political surface before for many years, have come up here from valley and plain to arrest, if possible, the threatened dissolution of their party by the new departure movement. They assume the boldest front they have made since the close of the war. It was evident from the preferences expressed by delegates last evening, that ex-United States Senator William Allen would be resurrected and placed in nomination for Governor to-day by acclamation. So he was, and with a tremendous hurrah. When Allen's name was brought out the convention arose to their feet and sent out cheer after cheer. Allen's name has not been prominently before the people since his retirement from the United States Senate in 1848, after serving there for twelve years. His age is sixty-seven years, and he is the best specimen of fossil Democracy now extant. At the same time he is an intellectual giant, who will rally the old ultra Democrats in all their strength. Previous to his election to the Senate Allen had served in the Lower House of Congress. In the Senate he was contemporary with Clay, Webster, Benton, and other men distinguished in the councils of the nation, and his rank was among the greatest of them. During his twelve years in the Senate he was with the Democratic Party on the slavery question. He has been living in retirement on his farm near Chillicothe, Ross County, for nearly twenty-five years, and although taking no active part in politics, he has ever upheld the Democratic Party in all its anti-war policy. He is an uncle of Senator Thurman. The remainder of the ticket is composed of men of ordinary ability and reputation, as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Barnabas C. Burns, Richland County; Judges of the Supreme Court, long term, H. C. Whitman, Hamilton County; short term, Charles J. Scribner, Lucas County; Attorney General, M. A. Dougherty, Franklin County; Treasurer of State, George Weimer, Summit County; Controller of Treasury, J. K. Newcomer, Marion County; member of Board of Public Works, C. Shunk, Mercer County. The whole ticket is like the convention, which is chiefly noted for its undisguised Democracy. The Liberals and progressive Democrats, engaged in the new party movement last week, were completely ignored, both in and out of to-day's Convention. This insures a triangular campaign in Ohio. The platform, so infinite in length and in State platitudes, was not received with any extravagant demonstrations of approval, except in the one instance where the Congressional salary grab was denounced, including President Grant for signing the act. A large ratification meeting was held to-night at the west front of the State-house, which was addressed by Barnabas Burns, William Heisly, L. D. Campbell and other small guns, all of whom heaped ridicule on those moving for a new party, and said the Democratic Party of Ohio had this day determined to toe the mark and make a square party fight. There was no enthusiasm.

The following is the platform adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances. It supports the Federal Government in all its constitutional authority, and opposes nullification and secession. It defends the reserved rights of the State and people, and opposes the centralization that would impair or destroy them. In order to preserve and maintain these rights it insists upon a strict construction of the Federal Constitution. It resists all attempts of one department of the Government to usurp or destroy the constitutional rights or independence of the other departments. It opposes all interference by law with the private affairs or business of men not required by public peace or safety, and advocates the greatest individual liberty consistent with public order. It believes in the capacity of the people for self-government, and opposes all property qualifications as conditions to the rights of suffrage or eligibility to hold office. It favors a liberal law for the naturalization of foreigners. It insists upon equal and exact justice to all men. It opposes all monopolies, and denies that it is within the province of the Government to legislate for the benefit of particular classes, at the expense and to the detriment of the rest of the community. It therefore opposes the system by which a large portion of the profit-producing wealth of the country is exempted from taxation, and demands that all constitutional means shall be used to remedy this injustice. It insists that our Tariff laws should be formed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries. It recognizes the evils of irredeemable currency, but insists that in the return to specie payments care shall be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country or unjustly injure the debtor class. It appreciates the benefits conferred by railroads, but opposes all combinations of railroad companies to prevent competition, and thus enhance the cost of transportation. It opposes all laws that give to capital any advantage over labor. It requires honesty and economy in every department of the Government, Federal or State, and it condemns corruption whoever may be the guilty parties. It is in its very nature, and as a necessary result of its principles, a party of progress, and supports all measures of reform or improvement that are sanctioned by justice and commended by sound, practical wisdom.

Resolved, That the wealth of the country is the product of its labor, and the best use of capital is that which gives employment and liberal wages to the producing classes; hence, every just measure that tends to protect them from oppression and to improve their condition and dignify their calling, deserves and receives our sympathy and support. And that we cordially recommend the conservative resolutions adopted at the recent National Labor Congress, at Cleveland, favoring arbitration and co-operation.

Resolved, That although always constituting a large majority of the American people, agriculturists have never demanded of the Government, State or Federal, any special privilege; have never infested the halls of Congress or the Legislature with lobbyists and rings, but, on the contrary, have suffered under discriminating and unjust laws until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We hereby pledge our sincere and honest efforts to obtain for them a redress of their grievances, and equal and exact justice.

Resolved, That the public lands should be sacredly reserved for actual settlers who will dwell upon and cultivate them, and that we will continue to denounce and oppose, as we have always denounced and opposed, all gifts of such lands by the Government to incorporated companies.

Resolved, That the greatest danger to free institutions is the wide-spreading corruption that threatens the utter destruction of public virtue. When the Credit Mobilier frauds pass unpunished; when those engaged in them are elevated to high official position; when seats in the Federal Senate are notoriously purchased; when vast sums of money are corruptly employed in popular elections; when an army of office-holders, with the sanction of the Government, use their official influence to control elections; when bribery of Custom-house officers is an established usage; when rings of plunderers are the recipients of millions of money appropriated for public use; when official defalcations are of such frequent occurrence as scarcely to excite attention; when Presidential pardons relieve defaulters from punishment, and Presidential appointments reward Credit Mobilier and salary-grabbing Congressmen, and when Congressional investigation is generally whitewashing affairs, it is not strange that men begin to lose confidence in free institutions, and that the fame of the great Republic is tarnished throughout the civilized world. To remedy these evils, we insist that receipts and expenditures of the Government shall be diminished; that its patronage shall be curtailed, and all useless offices abolished; that it shall cease to usurp functions to which it has no title; that official misconduct and fraud and corruption in elections shall be rigorously punished, and that public virtue shall be upheld, and want of it condemned by the united voice of the people.

Resolved, That we condemn, without reserve, the late action of Congress in granting additional salaries as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal; and we denounce every member of Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, who supported the law or received and retained money procured thereby; and we especially denounce the conduct of President Grant in using the influence of his high position for its passage, and whose official signature made it a law.

Resolved, That the act of the President in setting up by the bayonet a Government in Louisiana, not chosen by her people, and having no title whatever to rule over them, was a flagrant violation of her rights and of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That every department of the Government being in the hands of the Republican Party, they are justly responsible for the evils and wrongs in legislation and administration of which the country complains.

Resolved, That under the time-honored Democratic banner, with this declaration of principles inscribed on its folds, we engage in the conflict, and we earnestly appeal to patriotic men of every class, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with us on terms of perfect equality in the struggle to rescue the Government from the bands of dishonest men, and redeem it from the flood of corruption which threatens its ruin.

OBITUARY.

CAMILLE HYACINTHE ODILLON BARROT.

A cable telegram announces the death of Odillon Barrot, in the City of Paris, at the age of eighty-two years.

Camille Hyacinthe Odillon Barrot was born at Villefort, France, July 19, 1791, and practiced as a barrister in the Court of Cassation from 1814 to 1831. During the reign of Louis VIII. M. Barrot entered the Chamber of Deputies, and acquired a high reputation for eloquence, so that he soon exercised considerable influence in the Chamber, being considered by his contemporaries as the Demosthenes of the Liberal opposition. Odillon Barrot was a very active member of the party which brought about the revolution of July, 1830. So determined was he that when the number of Deputies who countenanced the insurrection was reduced to the insignificant number of eight, Barrot remained firm, which fact led to his being made one of the three Commissioners appointed by the Provisional Government to intimate that the crown jewels would be restored to the royal family on condition that they would depart immediately for Cherbourg. The proposition was accepted, and M. Barrot accompanied the King to the point of embarkation, being, on his return to Paris, nominated Prefect of the Seine.

Under Louis Philippe, M. Barrot was the first to declare against a reactionary policy. In 1839 he visited England, and expressed an earnest desire to see France and England permanently allied. Declaring in favor of reform, he took an active part in the agitation which led to the revolution of 1848 and the downfall of Louis Philippe, though he failed to foresee the course of events, for he pursued a halting policy in attempting to form a Cabinet with M. Thiers, and also supported the right of the Count de Paris to the throne, and that of the Duchess d'Orleans to the regency. While Louis Napoleon was President of France, M. Barrot held one of the portfolios, and conducted his share of the Government with great success until 1851, when he retired from political life. During the past twenty years he wrote several pamphlets, that entitled *De la Centralisation et de ses Effets*, (1861) attracting great attention. In 1864 he took part in the conferences held at Paris in favor of Poland, that being really his last appearance in public affairs.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The San Francisco Tax-payers' Convention has not yet found a candidate for the Mayoralty.

Hon. H. C. Campbell, Warden of the State Penitentiary, died at Lincoln, Nebraska, Tuesday night.

Printing cloths, at Providence, R. I., are selling moderately at 6⅜c.@6½c. for Standard and Extra 64s.

Joseph O. Bert was killed yesterday while digging a well, at Mattapan, by falling head foremost into it.

The celebrated trotting horse Fearnaught, owned by Col. Russell, of the Home Farm, Milton, Mass., died to-day.

In Chicago, Tuesday, John Hoffert stabbed William Cottull, who had usurped Hoffert's place as the head of his family. Cottull will probably die.

William Colwell, of West Troy, a deck-hand on the barge Thomas F. Root of that place, was drowned in the Hudson River at Irvington yesterday morning.

John W. Young, charged with forging money orders on the Post-office Department, in Chicago and other Western cities, was yesterday turned over to special detective Elwell, of Boston, who started with him for Chicago, where he will be tried.

George W. Cass died at Dresden, Ohio, yesterday, in his eighty-third year. The deceased was a resident of Ohio for seventy-three years, and was the last of the family of Major Jonathan Cass. He was a brother of Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan.

STOLEN STOCK RECOVERED.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a tall, well-dressed man entered the wholesale hat-store of Thompson & Conan, at Nos. 56 and 58 Greene-street. The stranger asked for Mr. Thompson, and after some conversation, inquired of that gentleman if he had any stock in the Elastic Spring Company. Mr. Thompson replied that he had, and seeing, perhaps, a possible customer said: "Yes, Sir, I have some of that stock; I have $3,500 worth of it, and the certificates are in the pocket of that coat hanging there." As Mr. Thompson spoke, he went toward the coat and thrust his hand into the breast-pocket. In an instant he withdrew his hand, and, jumping toward the stranger, seized him, exclaiming, in an excited voice: "I've been robbed, and you are the thief." The stranger was in no way excited, but turning up the lapel of his coat exhibited to the astonished gaze of Mr. Thompson the badge of a captain of police. His next proceeding was to take from his pocket the missing certificates. The papers were covered with mud, and the stranger—Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct—explained how they had come into his possession. Early in the forenoon some men engaged in cleaning out a culvert at the corner of Canal and Wooster streets, raked out a bundle of papers. Officer Burke, of the Eighth Precinct, who happened to be standing near, opened the bundle, and found a check for $90. He took the papers to the station-house, where they were opened and cleaned by Capt. Williams. When the dirt was removed the bundle was found to contain a note for $1,100, 250 share certificates of the Elastic Spring Company, and a memorandum account of the wholesale house of Thompson & Conan, Nos. 56 and 58 Greene street. Mr. Thompson rode down to business in a University-place car yesterday morning. At the corner of University-place and Fourteenth-street a flashily-dressed young man had pushed him rather rudely on the front platform of the car. He was annoyed at the time, but stepping inside soon forgot the circumstance. The thief, thinking the papers he had taken from Mr. Thompson's pocket were valueless, threw them in the open culvert at the corner of Canal and Wooster streets when the car passed that point. On examining his pockets, Mr. Thompson found he had lost $2 besides the papers.

SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNERS.

A large meeting of the property-owners of Seventh-avenue was held last evening at No. 377 Seventh-avenue. The purpose of the meeting was to organize a movement to oppose the demands of certain lawyers for alleged exorbitant fees for services rendered some two years ago in a case of the property-owners against the City. Valentine Fink was chosen Chairman. He stated that two years ago a wooden pavement was laid on Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth-street, for which the City levied a tax of from $500 to $600 on each lot bordering on that section. The property-owners, indignant at this, contributed $5 each to have the matter brought before legal advisers, and a committee was appointed to take the matter in hand. The result was that Messrs. John E. Develin, Charles E. Miller, and William C. Trull were engaged as attorneys for the property-holders, and were to have in return for their services twelve per cent. of the amount of assessments, provided the case was settled without carrying it to the Court of Appeals, in which case they were to receive twenty per cent., and if the case was not successful they were to receive nothing. It came before the Court of Common Pleas, and was decided in favor of the property-holders, and, consequently, the attorneys were entitled to twelve per cent., as agreed upon. The attorneys demand twenty per cent., and several of the property-holders were a few days ago served with summons to appear in court to answer the charges brought against them by their attorneys in refusing to comply in their demand for twenty per cent. A committee, consisting of John Bell, K. B. Fischer, and Valentine Fink, was appointed to procure counsel and contest the matter in behalf of the property-holders, and to report at next meeting.

THE IOWA TRAIN ROBBERY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—A gentleman from Carlinville, Ill., says a man who refused to give his name or antecedents was arrested in that city on Monday last, on suspicion of being one of the party who recently robbed a railroad train in Iowa.

THE LOVERS' FATAL RIDES.

There is a young lady living in Highland County, Ohio, whose lot, in her matrimonial aspirations, seems to be a peculiarly severe one. She was engaged to be married to a worthy young man named Moses Patton, and last Saturday afternoon, as he was on his way to visit her, a violent thunder-storm arose, and he and his horse were killed. About two years ago, a brother of young Patton, who was at the time engaged to the same young lady, while on his way to visit her, with his marriage license in his pocket, was thrown from his horse and killed.

THE BUFFALO RACES.

SECOND DAY'S SPORT—FINE WEATHER AND A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—The second meeting of the Buffalo Park Association, to-day, was fully up to the expectations of the most sanguine. The weather was delightful and a bracing breeze from the north-west made the atmosphere charmingly cool. From early morn all the railways leading to the city were crowded with passengers. At an early hour every vehicle that could be pressed into service was crowded with human freight, anxious to witness the contest for a purse of $20,000. Fully 25,000 persons were on the ground. The display of private equipage was unsurpassed. The ladies seem each year to vie with the sterner sex in interest in these exciting and orderly contests of speed.

The horses in the 2:21 race were called promptly on time, but owing to delay in scoring did not get the word until 3:15 o'clock. Five horses started, Lucille, Gold Dust, and Derby being drawn. Jim Irving had the pole. Camors took the lead before reaching the quarter, and kept the same around the course, closely followed by Fullerton, Sensation, and Gloster. Irving was shut out before reaching the half-mile pole, owing to breaking his martingale. On the homestretch the horses were abreast. Camors hauled ahead, coming in by a length in 2:20½, Gloster second, and Fullerton third. In the second heat the horses got started at the second trial, Camors leading, and Gloster well up. At the quarter-pole Fullerton, Camors, and Gloster were neck and neck. At the half-mile pole Camors shot ahead a length, Fullerton second and Gloster third. Up to the homestretch Camors led and came in ahead by half a length, winning the heat in 2:21, Fullerton second, and Gloster third. In the third heat Camors led, Fullerton second, and Gloster third. All the horses were neck and neck to the half-mile pole, but at the three-quarter-pole Camors was a length ahead. On the homestretch Sensation drew up rapidly and shot ahead, winning the heat in 2:21¾. Sensation got the lead in the fourth heat, Fullerton second, Camors third, and Gloster last. At the three-quarter pole Fullerton went up, Sensation coming in by a length and a half, winning the heat in 2:24.

In the fifth heat the excitement was at fever heat. Fullerton took the lead, Sensation second, Gloster third. The horses were well together to the half post on the homestretch, when Sensation closed up and won the heat by six lengths in 2:28.

SUMMARY.

Sensation	3	3	1	1	1
Judge Fullerton	2	2	2	2	2
Camors	1	1	3	4	3
Gloster	4	4	4	3	4
Jim Irving	dis.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	34¾	1:09½	2:20½
Second heat	.....	.....	2:21
Third heat	35	1:09	2:21¾
Fourth heat	34½	1:09	2:24
Fifth heat	36¼	1:13¼	2:28

In the 2:45 race, twelve horses entered and eight started, Walter, Arthur, Royal George, Jr., and Vanity Fair drawn. After four scorings a good start was effected, Willie Gold Dust having the pole. Planter shot ahead a couple of lengths before reaching the quarter-pole, which was soon increased to four lengths and maintained the entire track. On the homestretch, Planter was held in, winning the heat in five or six lengths, in 2:31, Archie and Longfellow coming in neck and neck. Clementine was second, and Little Longfellow third. In the second heat, Planter took the lead of Longfellow, and kept it to the half-mile pole, but broke at the three-quarter stretch, Clementine coming ahead and winning the race in 2:29½, Planter second, and Magnolia third. In the third heat Planter led, Clementine second, and Keeler third. At the three-quarter post Planter broke, and Clementine took the lead, coming in the winner in 2:30. In the fourth heat Little Longfellow led, Keeler second, and Planter third; but at the three-quarter pole Longfellow broke, and Clementine shot ahead, winning the race on the home-stretch by six lengths, in 2:32½.

SUMMARY.

Clementine	3	1	1	1
Planter	1	2	2	3
Little Longfellow	7	7	3	2
Lizzie Keeler	4	5	6	4
Magnolia	6	3	4	5
Archie	2	6	5	dis.
Willie Gold Dust	5	8	7	dis.
Miss Miller	8	4	8	6

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36½	1:12¾	2:31
Second heat	37¾	1:15¼	2:29
Third heat	28¾	1:14	2:30
Fourth heat	37	1:17½	2:32½

To-morrow there will be two races for purses of $19,900.

Pool-selling is brisk for to-morrow's races. In the 2:24 race, J. G. Brown is the favorite. Hotspur is in the field. In the 2:30 race, Castle Boy is the favorite 140 to 30, and St. James and Cosette second.

In the first race, John W. Conly and Chicago are drawn, and in the second race, Brother Jonathan, Manhattan, Redwing, and Plato are drawn.

SARATOGA RACES.

SECOND DAY OF THE AUGUST MEETING—THE ENTRIES AND THE BETTING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—To-morrow will be the second day of the August meeting and, as usual, there are three races on the programme which promise exciting sport. The opening event is the great Kenner Stakes, two miles, for three-year olds, and the following eight will start: W. F. Stanhope's ch. c. Merodac, by imp. Australian, out of Ada Cheatham, by Lexington; Hunter & Travers' imp. blk. c. Strachino, by Parmesan, out of May Bell, by Hetman Platoff; A. Belmont's imp. b. c. Ill Used, by Breadalbane, out of Ellermire, by Chanticleer; Gov. Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, by imp. Eclipse, out of Katie, by Two Bits; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Springbok, by imp. Australian, out of Hester, by Lexington; W. Cottrill's ch. f. Alice Mitchell, by Planet, out of Volga, by imp. Glencoe; Clark & Grinstead's b. c. Waverley, by imp. Australian, out of imp. Cicily Jopson, by Weatherbit, and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington.

This is a grand field, and there is much excitement in regard to it.

The second race is a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, for which the starters will be: Rice & McCormack's ch. h. Wanderer, 5 years; A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years; C. J. Alloway's b. h. Boss Tweed, 4 years; and T. W. Doswell's b. h. Eolus, 5 years.

The third race is a selling race, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and the ten entries are: Business, 4 years, 96 pounds; Wynne, 4 years, 96 pounds; Chickabiddy, 6 years, 99 pounds; The Moor, 4 years, 93 pounds; The Nurse, 3 years, 87 pounds; Ortolan, 6 years, 107 pounds; Fadladeen, 6 years, 102 pounds; Bingaman, 5 years, 102 pounds; McDaniel's ch. f. by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, 75 pounds; and Minnie W., 3 years, 87 pounds.

The betting on these events is heavier than ever before, the principal interest being centred on the Kenner Stakes, which monopolizes the attention of the speculators. The following are the figures:

Springbok	$905	$1,050	$1,000
Strachino	350	380	385
Waverley	380	385	360
Catesby	315	350	370
Ill Used	350	275	300
Alice Mitchell	105	55	40
Merodac	90	60	60
Whisper	57	25	20

MILE AND A HALF.

Wanderer	$200	$300
Arizona	35	70
Boss Tweed	30	60
Eolus	20	35

SELLING RACE.

Fadladeen	$180	$300
Chickabiddy	105	200
Minnie W.	105	175
Business	30	65
The Nurse and Ortolan	20	50
Bingaman	30	100
Wynne	16	20
The Moor	10	10
McDaniel's filly	10	10

POOL-SELLING LAST EVENING.

Pools on the Saratoga races were sold at Johnson's, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, last evening, at the following average prices:

SELLING RACE, ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

Minnie W.	$100	Ortolan	$30
Chickabiddy	100	Business	33
Fadladeen	60	Field	27
Bingaman	40		
Total			$390

KENNER STAKES, TWO MILES.

McDaniel	$140	Clark & Grinstead	$23
Belmont	70	Rice & McCormack	25
Hunter & Travers	55	Field	35
Total			$348

FOR ALL AGES, 1½ MILES.

Wanderer	$125	Arizona	$50
Eolus	50	Boss Tweed	20
Total			$245

Pools will be sold at 11 o'clock to-day on the running races at Saratoga, and at 2 o'clock on the trot at Buffalo.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

There were two good races at Fleetwood Park yesterday. The pleasant weather drew a large crowd of turfmen, and there was considerable betting. The first trot was a sweepstakes of $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. There were six starters, viz.: b. m. Mosby, b. m. Lady Angee, s. g. Sorrel Jake, g. g. Tom Manler, blk. m. Maseppa, and b. m. Annie. Mosby won in three straight heats. Annie was distanced. The second race was a sweepstakes of $400, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The starters were b. m. Pauline and b. m. Mary Louise. Pauline won the first, second, and fourth heats, after an exciting contest. The following is a summary:

FLEETWOOD PARK, Aug. 6.—Sweepstakes, $200; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

John Chambers' b. m. Mosby	1	1	1
John Doty's b. m. Lady Angee	2	2	2
John Murphy's s. g. Sorrel Jake	3	3	3
Wm. B. Weeks' g. g. Tom Manler	4	4	4
J. K. Paulding's blk. m. Maseppa	5	5	5
G. Walker's b. m. Annie	dis.		

Time—2:37, 2:39¾, 2:42.

SAME DAY—Sweepstakes, $400; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

A. C. Whitson's b. m. Pauline	1	1	2	1
A. Barrett's b. m. Mary Louise	2	2	1	2

Time—2:42¾, 2:48½, 2:47½.

MONMOUTH PARK.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 6.—Tom Bowling, of McGrath's stables, and True Blue, of Chamberlin's, arrived here to-night from Saratoga, preparing for the extra meeting at Monmouth Park on the 20th inst.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen on the lower lakes and over the Middle States, with south-westerly winds, rising temperature, and generally clear weather; south-westerly winds, diminished pressure, and cloudy weather in Northern New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley; south-westerly winds, warm, partly cloudy weather from Michigan to Ohio, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky; easterly and south-easterly winds, low temperature, cloudy weather and rain near the Gulf Coast, and in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lake region, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, falling barometer, south-westerly winds, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional local rains.

For the Middle Atlantic States south-westerly winds, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather.

For New England and the St. Lawrence Valley south-westerly winds, partly cloudy and warmer weather and local rain.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States south-easterly and south-westerly winds, higher temperature and partly cloudy weather.

From Iowa to Michigan, and thence to Southern Mississippi and Kentucky, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

Reports are partly missing from the extreme North-west and South-west.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S DIVORCE SUIT—THE BUTCHER MURDER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6.—A new service was made on Brigham Young in the divorce case last night. The case will be argued to-morrow, before Judge Emerson.

A delegation of the City Council of Philadelphia arrived here last evening. They were met at Ogden by Mayor Wells and a number of city officials. As guests of the city, this morning, the party visited the principal points of interest in this vicinity. This afternoon they left for Sacramento and San Francisco, via the Yosemite.

The Grand Jury to-day held Butcher without bail for the murder of the Cotton family—father and two sons. At the close of the examination there was great excitement in the court-room, revolvers were drawn and a bloody scene threatened, but fortunately order was restored.

VERMONT SOLDIERS' REUNION.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 6.—The first annual reunion of the Vermont soldiers of the late rebellion commenced at this place to-day in a very auspicious manner. The weather is very fine. Nearly 2,000 veterans have arrived up till this time, and as many more are expected early in the morning. The soldiers have gone into camp, which is situated on the Rutlands County Fair Grounds about a mile below this village. The camp has been named Camp Doubleday, in honor of Gen. Doubleday, of the United States Army. The reunion is an assumed success. The event of the evening was a reception given at the residence of Charles Clement to his Excellency Gov. Converse and wife. It was a brilliant affair. Among the distinguished persons present were Gen. A. Doubleday, United States Army; Gen. Joseph R. Hawley and staff, Major Gen. Chas. Divens, Jr., Gen. John C. Robinson, Lieutenant Governor of New-York; Gen. Griffin, of New-Hampshire; Gen. H. H. Baxter, of Rutland; Hon. Luke Poland, M. C.; Gen. W. G. Veasey and staff, of Rutland; Col. T. S. Peck, of Burlington; Col. P. W. Clement and Col. A. A. Fletcher, of Gov. Converse's staff, and many others. The principal events of to-morrow are addresses from Gens. Hawley and Devens, and a grand torch-light procession in the evening.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 6.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon William Dobbins, an extensive manufacturer of steam boilers, was instantly killed by being crushed under a boiler of four tons weight, the placing in position of which he was superintending at the Lowell Land Company's new building here. He was thirty-six years of age, an Alderman of this city, and an active business man. He leaves a widow and three children.

THE CHOLERA.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—There were 322 deaths in this city during the past week, a decrease of thirty from the previous week. There were ninety-six deaths reported from cholera infantum, eleven from cholera morbus, and twenty-six from diarrhea.

A BABE DIES FROM FRIGHT.

The Boston *Herald* asserts that an infant only five days old died from fright in Newtonville, Mass., on Friday last, under the following circumstances: "On that evening a very heavy thunder-storm prevailed in this vicinity, and at each report of the thunder the babe jumped spasmodically, and gave every evidence of thorough fright possible in so young an infant. At last a terrific clap came, the child's limbs twitched convulsively, and it died instantly. The lightning struck a house only a few rods distant, but it is not thought that the electricity had any effect upon the child, for it was not felt by any others."

THE INSURANCE CONTROVERSY.

A statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York will be found in another column, grouping together a series of refutations of the charges which have been reiterated against the management of this great institution.

The Mutual Life is now the largest Life Assurance corporation in the world, not only in the amount of its assets, but in the number of its policies, and the amount insured. Its success, due unquestionably to the ability and high character of the gentlemen intrusted with its management, has excited the cupidity of the corrupt and the envy of the ambitious, and it has been made the shining mark for many and bitter assaults, some of which have, doubtless, been stimulated by hopes of black-mail, and others by the stirrings of the revenge of those who have failed to make it serve their personal interests.

But the Mutual Life Insurance Company proves itself strong enough to resist all such assaults, and if we are to judge by its steady advance under the heaviest fire, it gains strength by the battles which it has fought. At the last session of the New-York Legislature, one of its discarded officers carried often-refuted charges before that body, which were promptly met by the Company, inviting the fullest investigation of its affairs, and a committee of the Legislature, to whom these charges were referred, brought in a report, by a majority of one, censuring the officers of the Company. The Legislature, however, took no action on this report, although the Company made strenuous efforts to bring it up. This majority report is now being industriously circulated over the country, but, as was to be expected, without producing any of its desired effect.

We invite a careful perusal of the Company's statement of this whole affair, which needs no further indorsement than the names of the thirty-six eminent gentlemen of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other places, who unite in vindicating their great institution from the aspersions of its enemies.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

CARD FROM THE INSURANCE MONITOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Commenting upon the spirited communication from Mr. Sheppard Homans in reply to the attack upon his personal and professional character in the *Spectator* by Mr. Frederick S. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the *Insurance Monitor* for August remarks editorially:

"The document admits of but one line of honest comment. Its author and signer is a gentleman standing at the head of his profession, whose personal character has never until now been impugned. For nearly twenty years he has held the most responsible office in the Mutual Life, is one assumed to be familiar with all its inner workings, and, more than any other officer, has been made answerable for its financial management. This time it is not an outsider that speaks, but the company's own auditor. He directly charges the President with fraud, and alleges that his own withdrawal from the company resulted from his refusal to become a party. The trustees of the Mutual Life must choose between proving to the world that these statements are false, and standing in the attitude of accessories after the act.

Concerning the truth or falsity of Mr. Homans' ex-parte statement, we have nothing now to say. It is enough that he has placed it on record, with a signature attached which will carry more weight than that of any other man. The gauntlet has been thrown down, and the accused parties must take it up to save themselves."

MILES' ALARM CASH-DRAWER.

Our attention was recently called to this drawer, and after an investigation of its manner of working, we have introduced it into our business office, with a good deal of confidence that it is an effectual bar to "till-tapping." The drawer is made of black walnut, the lock of annealed iron, having thirty changes, and a double locking attachment, and every part of drawer and lock can be duplicated. It is manufactured by the Miles Alarm Till Manufacturing Company, of Providence, R. I., who are the largest manufacturers in this country, and is for sale at the warehouse of Messrs. FAIRBANKS & Co., the celebrated scale manufacturers, No. 311 Broadway, New-York.—*New-York Tribune.*

The filthy and infectious "Sponge Pad" and pitiless iron "Finger Pad" Trusses have yielded to the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway. Easy, and never displaced.—*Advertisement.*

Made of the best materials, and warranted in every respect, recommended by physicians for use in families, and at once the cheapest and best article of the kind, is the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce.—*Advertisement.*

Every mother should teach her children to brush their teeth daily and use Lyon's Tooth Tablets.—*Advertisement.*

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER is the original and only genuine powder imported to America.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cooking Extracts
ARE THE BEST.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer
Attracts flies to their immediate destruction.
DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BUGS.
A rapid and powerful killer—two important requisites in order that you may sleep in peace.
Buy DUTCHER'S ORIGINAL and GENUINE PREPARATIONS, and you will exclaim with the poet:
"Death to the living."
"Long live the Killer!"
For sale by all druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Before you go into the Country lay in a good supply of boots, shoes, and India rubbers, and obtain them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

MARRIED.

LITCHFIELD—BARTLETT.—At St. George's Church, Montreal, on the 5th inst., by Very Rev. Wm. R. Bond, LL. D., N. A. LITCHFIELD, of Hydeville, Vt., to LAVANTIA, daughter of D. R. Bartlett, Esq., of St. Johns, Province of Quebec.

DIED.

BURLEIGH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 5, WALTER RUSSELL, youngest child of John L. and Mary A. Burleigh, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Redeemer, corner 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CURRAN.—In Plainfield, N. J., Monday, Aug. 4, JOHN F. CURRAN.

Funeral will be attended on Thursday, 7th inst., at 9 A. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, George Colyer, Plainfield, N. J., 5th-st., near Cherry-st. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 6 and 7 A. M. for Plainfield, where carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

CHANDLER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, ELIZA, widow of the late Adoniram Chandler, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., near 7th-av., on Saturday morning next, at 10:30 o'clock.

CRUMP.—On Tuesday, Aug. 5, of cholera infantum, ANNA RIKER, infant daughter of Samuel and Anna R. Crump.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, Aug. 8, at 11 o'clock, from residence No. 242 West 14th-st.

FULLER.—At Washington Heights, Tuesday, Aug. 5, HOWARD ALDAMA, infant son of Lawson N. and Frances L. Fuller.

Funeral to-day, (Thursday,) Aug. 7, at 3:30 P. M. Hudson River cars leave 30th-st., stopping at 152d-st., at 2:15 and 3 P. M. Carriages at depot.

IRELAND.—On Tuesday, Aug. 5, at his residence, Schroon Lake, Col. ANDREW L. IRELAND, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-place, corner of 2d-av., on Thursday, Aug. 7, at 2:30 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—At Milton, N. Y., Aug. 6, ROBERT S. LOCKWOOD, aged 81 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, the 8th, at 2 P. M.

MARRENNER.—On Monday, Aug. 4, Mrs. JANE M. MARRENNER, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Y. Watkins, Jr., No. 5 West 128th-st.

ORR.—On Tuesday, Aug. 5, JAMES ORR, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the Veteran Association of Hawkins' Zouaves are requested to attend the funeral, from the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Thursday, Aug. 7, at 1:30 P. M.

PERNELL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1873, at his residence, No. 25 Clarke-st., ISAAC PERNELL, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Zion Church, corner Bleecker and West 10th sts., on Sunday, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

PEARSALL.—At Searingtown, Long Island, Aug. 4, RUTH AUGUSTA, wife of Thomas Pearsall.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the Searingtown M. E. Church. Carriages will be in waiting at the Roslyn Depot on the arrival of the 9:30 A. M. train from New-York.

SAUNDERS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 6, DAVID SAUNDERS, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will be from his late residence on Atherton-st., on Friday, Aug. 8, at 2:30 P. M.

SPRAGUE.—On Tuesday, 5th inst., WILLIAM KETCHAM, infant son of John H. and Susie V. A. Sprague.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 17 West 128th-st.

STODDARD.—At his residence, Kearney, N. J., Wednesday, 6th inst., Prof. JOHN F. STODDARD, aged 48 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Centre-street Depot, Newark, N. J., to meet the 3 o'clock train from New-York.

SNIFFEN.—Suddenly, Aug. 5, at East Orange, N. J., CYRUS LOUTREL, only child of R. Duncan and Mary Evelina Sniffen, aged 8 months and 2 days.

Burial at Green-Wood Cemetery.

SHIELDS.—In Brooklyn, on the 5th instant, KENNETH R., only son of John A. and Mary C. Shields, aged 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 300 Schermerhorn-st., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

SHIELDS.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, DAVID SHIELDS, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 7, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, Clarkson-st., near Flatbush-av.

WAY.—On Monday evening, Aug. 4, THOS. P. WAY, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 249 Lexington-av.

HEAD-QUARTERS VETERAN CORPS, WASHINGTON GREY CAVALRY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1873.

The members of the Veteran Corps, Washington Grey Cavalry; the officers, ex-officers, members, and ex-members of the First Troop, Washington Greys and Washington Grey Cavalry are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Capt. THOMAS P. WAY, President of the Veteran Corps, from his late residence, No. 249 Lexington-av., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN W. KETTLEMAN, } Vice
RICHARD SAGER, } Presidents.

STEPHEN H. CORNELL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 9, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12:30 P. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12:30.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District will be held at Head-quarters, corner 70th-st. and Boulevard, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock. By order of

JOS. CUDLIPP, President.

C. F. BENDER, Secretary.

A STRANGE CASE.

A MAN PLEADS GUILTY TO AN INDICTMENT AND CANNOT BE SENTENCED.

Geo. F. Dunning, who was indicted in February, 1870, for embezzling money from the United States Government, and who pleaded guilty to the first count of the indictment, was brought before Judge Blatchford yesterday, in the United States District Court for sentence. His counsel, in mitigation of sentence, read letters from Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Howard, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, H. H. Van Dyke, H. G. Torrey, of the United States Assay Office, ex-Collector Barney, J. M. Floyd, John H. Platt, Receiver Stuyvesant Bank, Isaac T. Smith, Receiver of the Central Savings Bank, and others, also affidavits from several parties testifying to the excellent character of the defendant previous to the crime with which he is now charged. Counsel also presented a statement, written by the defendant, in which he says he is fifty-six years old, and first entered the service of the Government in 1840, when he was appointed Directors' Clerk at the Mint in Philadelphia at a salary of $600 per year. He remained here until 1845, when he resigned, but returned in 1850 as Treasurer's Clerk at $1,500 per year. In 1854 he was selected by the Treasurer to assist in the United States Assay Office in New-York. In 1861 the Superintendent of the Assay Office resigned, and he was appointed in his place, at a salary of $3,500, which was afterward increased to $4,500 per year. During his term of office as Superintendent over $240,000,000 of the public money passed through his hands. In July, 1868, he began to be embarrassed in financial matters through the failure of private speculations, and lost $15,000 of his own money, and some belonging to his wife. At this time he had charge of the "sweeps" of the Assay Office, and had two or three accounts with the Treasurer, which were balanced once a year. In July, 1869, the resignation of the Treasurer made a settlement of his accounts necessary, and then he made a full statement, showing that he had used some of the moneys which should have been turned over to the Treasurer.

The amount of the voucher on which the indictment is based is $15,000.

Judge Blatchford said that the defendant was indicted for embezzling money from the Treasury by presenting a false paper. Under the statutes of 1866 and 1823 it was necessary to prove that he intended to defraud the Government, and in the indictment no such intention was shown. Under the circumstances he could not pronounce sentence, but would adjourn the case until the 16th of September, in order to consult with Judge Benedict. The Court then adjourned.

A FALSE REPORT.

The report that a yacht had been run down and sunk by one of the New-York steamers touching at Newport is pronounced untrue, not only by the Custom-house officers and Harbor-masters but by the officers of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company and the officers of the new line to New-York, via Greenport. It is the general opinion that the report originated from the fact that a fishing smack was towed into Newport on the morning of the 2d inst., dismasted. Her crew reported that they had been run into during the fog by an unknown vessel. Had the yacht alluded to belonged to either the Brooklyn or New-York Yacht Clubs she would have been missed before this.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was a goodly number of persons in attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 5, and the following real estate was sold by public auction, by James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Francis M. Scott, Esq., referee, viz.: The five-story and brick basement frame houses and lots, situated on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, beginning 225 feet west of Fourth-avenue. The one known as No. 122 was sold to J. W. Keveney, for $4,950, and the next one adjoining, known as No. 124, was sold to Smith & Sills, for $4,950, and the next one adjoining, known as No. 126, was sold to J. W. Keveney, for $5,050, and the next one adjoining, known as No. 128, was sold to M. & E. Collender, for $4,950, and the next one adjoining, known as No. 130, was sold to M. O'Brien, for $5,000. The vacant lot adjoining, which was also noted to be sold, was withdrawn from sale, as sufficient funds had been realized by the sale of the five houses to cover the amount of the judgment in foreclosure, to satisfy which the property was ordered to be sold. The mortgage and other incumbrance on the property is about $21,000.

The property situate on the south side of Thirtieth-street, thirty-four feet east of Seventh-avenue, which was noted to be sold by order of the Supreme Court, was withdrawn by Wm. Kennelly for the present.

The result of the Supreme Court sale of the premises situate on the east side of Chrystie-street, 74.3 feet south of Houston-street, was omitted from our report of the transactions at the Exchange on Tuesday last. The particulars will be found below.

A full report in detail of Jere. Johnson's auction sale of lots situate at Fort Field, Yonkers, Westchester County will also be found below.

The following auctions are noted for to-day:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Thos. H. Landon, Esq., referee, of the premises No. 86 Park-street, 17 by 59.4. Also, similar sale of the three lots, each 25 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 105 feet east of Third-avenue. Also, similar sale of the four lots, 100 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 180 feet east of Third-avenue.

By M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, at City Hall, the premises on the south-west corner of Tenth-street and Avenue A, 26.7 by 113.

EXCHANGE SALES TUESDAY, AUG. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 six-story brick tenement-house and lot, on e. s. of Chrystie-st., 74.3 ft. s. of Houston-st.	$23,000
Wednesday, Aug. 6.	
1 five-story and basement frame house and lot, 16.8x100.10, on s. s. of 113th-st., 255 ft. e. of 4th-av.	$4,950
1 five-story and brick-basement frame house and lot, 16.8x100.10, on s. s. of 113th-st., adjoining	4,950
1 five-story and brick-basement frame house and lot, 16.8x100.10, on s. s. of 113th-st., adjoining	5,050
1 five-story and brick-basement frame house and lot, 16.8x100.10, on s. s. of 113th-st., adjoining	4,950
1 five-story and brick-basement frame house and lot, 16.8x100.10, on. s. s. of 113th-st., adjoining	5,000

SUBURBAN AUCTION, TUESDAY, AUG. 5.

FORT FIELD—YONKERS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

5 lots on Palmer Road, 100 ft. from Fort Field-av.; C. Lusk	$900
4 lots, corner Palmer Road and Fort Field-av.; Mr. Hardenberg	960
4 lots, corner Palmer Road and Fort Field-av., opposite above; T. Coyle	1,193
2 lots on Palmer Road, adjoining; Mr. Stroymanger	704
2 lots on Palmer Road, adjoining; Mr. Palmatier	748
2 lots on Palmer Road, adjoining; J. Murphy	565
4 lots on Palmer Road, adjoining; W. D. Smith	1,613
2 lots on Palmer Road, adjoining; F. Reed	820
2 lots on Halladay-av., adjoining; M. Moore	418
2 lots on Halladay-av., adjoining; Mr. Milne	464
5 lots on Halladay-av., adjoining; Mr. Millard	1,930
2 lots, corner Fort Field and Briggs avs.; J. Martin	400
2 lots, on Briggs-av., adjoining; J. D. Evans	420
2 lots, on Briggs-av., adjoining; C. W. Barlow	410
2 lots, on Briggs-av., adjoining; Tyler & Scott	410
2 lots, on Briggs-av., adjoining; Mr. Lemberger	400
2 lots, on Briggs-av., adjoining; M. Porter	400
4 lots, on Briggs-av., adjoining; C. Gallagher	820
4 lots, on Briggs-av., adjoining; J. Mills	780
2 lots, on Briggs-av., adjoining; F. Hogans	370
1 lot, on Briggs-av., adjoining; Mr. Lemberger	185
1 lot, on Briggs-av., adjoining; Charles Lewis	204
2 lots, corner Briggs and Fort Field avs.; J. Scarlett	350
2 lots on Briggs-av., adjoining; S. Weed	340
1 lot on Briggs-av., adjoining; C. Morton	185
2 lots on Briggs-av., adjoining; W. Washburn	400
6 lots on Briggs and Fort Field avs.; Geo. Watts	1,050
2 lots on Briggs and Fort Field avs.; P. Smith	400
2 lots on Briggs-av., adjoining; J. Shannon	330
2 lots on Briggs-av., adjoining; J. Pitcher	330
2 lots on Briggs-av., adjoining; W. Anderson	330
15 lots on Briggs-av., adjoining; S. Weed	5,430
2 lots, corner Fort Field and Stone avs.; Mrs. Young	290
2 lots on Stone-av., adjoining; R. Harlan	280
2 lots on Stone-av., adjoining; Boyle	250
5 lots, corner Stone and Fort Field avs.; J. Bramlow	625
1 lot on Stone-av., adjoining; Anger	120
8 lots on Stone-av., adjoining; J. Bramlow	1,080
2 lots on Stone-av., adjoining; P. Hayes	230
2 lots, corner Fort Field and Stone avs.; R. Keenan	320
2 lots on Stone-av., adjoining; Blaubelt	290
2 lots on Stone-av., adjoining; Tyler & Scott	309
4 lots on Stone-av., adjoining; S. Weed	580
2 lots on Stone-av., adjoining; N. Goule	260
2 lots on Stone-av., adjoining; O'Brien	260
4 lots on Stone-av., adjoining; S. Weed	530
1 lot on Stone-av., adjoining; H. Dee	130
1 lot on Stone-av., adjoining; S. Weed	135
1 lot on Stone-av., adjoining; Duffey	145
3 lots, corner Stone and Fort Field avs.; J. Hegan	420
2 lots on Stone-av., adjoining; J. G. Goldey	280
7 lots on Stone-av., adjoining; N. Lusk	1,025
5 lots on Stone-av., adjoining; Hardenberg	812
4 lots on Jessamine-av., corner of Fort Field-av.; W. Richardson	400
4 lots on Jessamine-av., adjoining; T. Coyle	300
8 lots on Jessamine-av., adjoining; A. Cousens	520
12 lots on Jessamine-av., Fort Field and Dartmouth avs.; T. Coyle	780
4 lots, corner of Jessamine-av. and Fort Field-av.; W. Barker	500
4 lots on Jessamine-av., adjoining; Harlan	480
6 lots on Jessamine-av., adjoining; S. Weed	750
4 lots on Jessamine-av., opposite; J. Harlan	480
7 lots on Jessamine-av., corner of Fort Field-av.; S. Weed	805
9 lots, corner of Fort Field and Glen avs.; T. Coyle	585
5 lots on Dartmouth and Glen avs.; S. Weed	325

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 2.

Broadway, w. s., 40.9 ft. s. of 41st-st., 20.11x78 ... $38,000

Minetta-lane, s. w. s., 47 ft. n. w. of Minetta-st., 28x80	10,000
Mitchell-place, n. s., 162 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x80.10	15,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 49.8 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 25.4x100, mortgages $8,500	100
Stanton-st., 25x100	16,500
7th-st., n. s., 216.4 ft. w. of Avenue C, 33.4x97	28,000
24th-st., s. s., 421.8 ft. w. of Fifth-av., 19x80	3,352
25th-st., n. s., 154 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x98.9	
25th-st., n. s., 176 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24x98.9	33,200
32d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	24,000
32d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x98.9	16,000
37th-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	50,000
39th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x98.8	64,500
62d-st., n. s., 137.2 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.7x100	19,000
93d-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100	5,000
119th-st., n. s., 138 ft. e. of Avenue A, 19.9x100.10	3,000
127th-st., n. s., 422.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x99	18,500
2d-av., e. s., 80.10 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x75	18,750
3d-av. and Lexington-av., 94th and 95th sts.; the block 34 lots, 201.5 ft. on each avenue, and 420 ft. on streets	200,000
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	
Broadway, Nos. 542 and 544, e. s., 151.3 ft. n. of Spring-st., 40x10; foreclosure	43,000
4d-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 66th-st., 20x65	2,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

HUGUENOT PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, EIGHTEEN MILES from CITY HALL, and five minutes' walk from New-Rochelle or Pelhamville Depots, OVERLOOKING THE SOUND on the east, and the Palisades on the west. Land THOROUGHLY DRAINED, ROADS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS BORDERED with TREES, beautiful lake, and pleasure-grounds, surrounded with fine country-seats. PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS will be disposed of on easy terms and at moderate prices to those desirous to erect houses for their own families. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. P. MOULTON or Hon. G. J. PENFIELD, New-Rochelle; B. D. LEFEVRE, No. 197 Fulton-st.; Major W. R. BERHOLZ, Engineer, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to J. F. HARRISON, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 132 Nassau-st.

CHOICE OF TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, forty minutes' ride, by superior travel from Liberty-st.; frequent trains; low fares; houses near depots, and pavements, gas, water, police; city and country conveniences combined; lots of nearly an acre laid out in garden, lawn, shade, large and small fruit; twelve-room house; wide halls, verandas, &c.; $12,000; fourteen-room French-roof house and stable, $13,500; terms made easy—ten per cent. on possession, thirty per cent. in three years, balance on long time; can have carpets and part furniture.

Will exchange the two for a well-conditioned farm, within thirty miles of New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on cash basis. Address for or with particulars, OWNER, Box No. 184 Elizabeth, or apply at West Elizabeth Depot, close by the premises.

TARRYTOWN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE Hudson River and Palisades, with commanding views and fine surroundings on the line of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, close to Tarrytown Station on the Hudson River Railroad, choice properties for sale in plots of acres to suit; fine shade, good water and handsome drives; no mosquitoes; printed description of the property upon application to F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—ONE HOUR from New-York, five minutes from station, containing sixty acres; five acres in fine oak grove; cottage-house of eleven rooms; hot and cold water in the house; asparagus and strawberry beds; all sorts of small fruits; shrubbery and flowers in great variety, and fine apple orchard; ice-house and means of filling it on the premises; admirably adapted for a dairy. Address W. F., Post-office Box No. 1,515, New-York.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—A PLACE AT Rye Neck, one mile from Mamaroneck; three-quarters from Harrison Depot; cottage house, barn, grapery, &c.; four acres of land; good healthy location; occupied by present owner for ten years past; will be sold cheap, and on favorable terms. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post-office Box No. 3,932, New-York.

HARLEM RIVER AND PORT CHESTER Railroad.—Desirable properties well located on and near the Sound, and close to the railroad, for sale at investment figures. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Ocean fronts, cottages, and choice plots of acres at speculation prices; desirable plots for sale at Monmouth Beach and Rumsen Neck. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

CHICAGO.—EXCHANGE.—SIX FIRST-CLASS stores in perfect order. Rented to responsible parties. Will take city or country property. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY. 200 FINEST OCEAN VILLA SITES On the continent, situate on OCEAN VIEW AVENUE, The Great American Drive at

LONG BRANCH.

The property comprises 5 SPLENDID BLOCKS AND PARCELS, Between the Metropolitan, Clarendon, and East End Hotels, and adjacent to the Depot of the Southern New-Jersey Railroad, Ocean House, &c.

SATURDAY, AUG. 9, AT 1 O'CLOCK,

On the grounds. Sale absolute. Terms easy. Title perfect. Steam-boat from Pier No. 28, foot Murray-st., at 9:40 A. M., sharp. Collation under colossal tent. Grafulla's Band, Harrison, &c. No free tickets. Purchasers allowed traveling expenses to and from New-York or Philadelphia. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-Row, New-York.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

SALE OF BANKRUPT'S ESTATE.—THE undersigned will sell at public auction, upon the premises, No. 1,356 3d-av., north-west corner of 77th-st. and 3d-av., New-York City, on the 18th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the fixtures, tools, and stock and good-will of the fire escape and iron railing manufactory lately belonging to William Schramm, bankrupt, consisting of drilling machines, forges, vises, anvils, and lot of other small tools, used in said business; lot of cooking and heating stoves, iron and tin ware, refrigerators, bolts, locks, and hinges; a large quantity of old and new iron and unfinished iron work. JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Assignee, Nos. 206 and 208 Franklin-st., New-York City.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EASTERN BOULEVARD LOTS — JONES' WOOD TRACT.—The subscribers will sell at auction, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (on account of former purchasers,) eight lots on the south side of 72d-st., 148 feet west of Avenue B, known on the trustees' map used on day of sale, May 22 last, as Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, and 92; four lots on the north side of 71st-st., 298 feet east of Avenue A, known as Nos. 73, 74, 75, and 76. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st. HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr., ADOLF LEVINGER, } Trustees.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING NOS. 35 and 37 Vesey and No. 8 Church-st., all connecting. This desirable warehouse, rebuilt throughout and improved, will be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NEW, SIGHTLY HOTEL, FACING BROADWAY, between Cooper Institute and Bible House, to lease; over 100 suites rooms, stores large, and restaurant under the same. Nos. 25 and 27 3d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FLAT WANTED—NEW BUILDING PREFERRED, in any respectable location in New-York City; family only three persons; best references. Address, stating terms and location, HASBROUCK SCHUYLER, Hartsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JOHNSON, BURNS & CO. expired by limitation on the 1st inst., Mr. JOHN BURNS retiring from said firm.

The business of the late firm will be liquidated by the remaining members of said firm, who alone are authorized to sign in liquidation. THOMAS JOHNSON, JAS. G. JOHNSON, JOHN BURNS, T. O'DONOGHUE.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The business carried on by the late firm of JOHNSON, BURNS & CO. will be continued as heretofore by the remaining members of said firm, under the firm name of JOHNSON BROS. & CO. THOMAS JOHNSON, JAMES G. JOHNSON, T. O'DONOGHUE. New-York, Aug. 1, 1873.

THE FIRM OF CLINTON & MANLEY, COMmission Stock Brokers, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. DEWITT CLINTON, THOS. MANLEY. New-York, Aug. 5, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 4, 1873. }

THE MERCHANDISE DESTROYED BEYOND identity by the late fire at the United States Public Stores in Greenwich-st., is now being removed to Hanover-square, where it will be sold, after due notice, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

All concerned are requested to make such examination previous to the sale as will protect their own interests. C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL packages passed by the United States Appraiser as correct and not removed from the United States public store within two days thereafter, will be transferred for storage to a general order warehouse at the risk and expense of the importers. C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE. PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $9,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

THE CONSOLIDATED THIRTY-YEAR
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the shortest possible route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The earnings for May and June were $120,000 each, and rapidly increasing. For full particulars apply to

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

WINSLOW & WILSON, NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED. COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application. VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st. GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

WOOD & DAVIS
Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS. Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account. No. 31 Pine-st. C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST., Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY. European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, FIVE PER CENT. WATER BONDS, Coupon and Registered, SECURED BY SINKING FUND. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin. Interest January and July; principal due 1900. Price 95 and accrued interest. BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

(78) CITY 78 NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 78 *due in* 1903.
BROOKLYN CITY 78 *due in three years.*
BROOKLYN CITY 78 *due in* 1918.
BROOKLYN CITY 78 *due in* 1922.
For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 15,114, 13,571; 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for. New-York, July 28, 1873.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—SINgle, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 Broadway.

Cash Value of Assets, July 1	$1,168,066
Total Liabilities	96,890
Net Assets	$1,071,176

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. HENRY A. HOWE, President. P. NOTMAN, Vice Prest. and Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1873. }

69TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873. }

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4. By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	240,000

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Aug. 1. NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 11 proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7. **Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.** Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Bank books in English, French, and German. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY. THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, Chartered by the United States. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York. ASSETS ... OVER $4,000,000. J. W. ALVORD, President. G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier. ☞ Send for circular.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS. A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th-st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two-rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

A $125 BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANOforte, stool, &c.; modern improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY IN ENGLAND having granted an injunction in the suit of "Cooper *vs.* Cohen and another," to restrain the defendants from affixing to any watches or cases for watches the name or trade-mark of T. F. Cooper, London, or Cooper & Company, London, or from exporting or otherwise dealing with any watches and cases bearing the said name and address, notice is hereby given by me, the undersigned, T. F. Cooper, of London, that proceedings will be taken by me against any person or persons inscribing my name and address, T. F. Cooper, London, or Cooper & Company, London, on any watches not made by me, or selling, importing, or exporting such watches with my name and address inscribed thereon. T. F. COOPER, No. 6 Calthorpe-st., Gray's Inn Road, London, Watch Manufacturer.

The above celebrated watches for sale by FELLOWS, HOLMES & CLAPP, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK, plaintiffs, against ROBERT MOORES, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City and County of New-York, at his office, Court-house, City Hall Park, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and forty-seven dollars, with interest from the 10th day of May, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1873. NEWCOMBE & LEVENTRITT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house, City Hall Park, the 16th day of July, 1873.—Dated New-York, July 16, 1873. NEWCOMBE & LEVENTRITT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. jy17-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against JACOB VOORHIS, JR., Mary N. Hughes, Jean Wierner, Jean Wiener, Ferdinand Heilberg, Ernestine Hoffmyer, Thomas Mackellar, George R. Dutton, John J. Knoeppel.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1873. TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 25th day of July, 1873. TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy31-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH THURMAN, ALFRED FOSTER and JOSEPH ISLES, plaintiffs, against EDWARD GREASLEY, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 10, 1873. DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy10-law6w-Th.

DRY GOODS.

$1 50—RICH 6-4 WORSTED TERRYS, scarlet plushes, blue cloths, buckram, tailor's goods. A. LESTER, No. 103 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, No. 8 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.
2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.
3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.
4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.
5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the orenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners, JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873. }

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War, M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWERS, PAVING, REGULATING AND GRADING, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, No. 19 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until Tuesday, Aug 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following work:

Sewers in portions of Manhattan-st., 83d and 84th sts., 40th-st., 56th-st., 75th-st., Horatio-st., Dry Dock-st., 1st-av., 104th-st., Avenue A, Broadway, alteration of sewer in Thomas-st.

Drains in portions of 56th, 57th, 110th, and 124th sts.

Regulating, &c., portions of Gansevoort-st., 55th-st., 68th-st., 69th-st., 80th-st., 82d-st., 101st-st., 106th-st., 108th-st., 126th-st., 153d-st., 61st-st., 57th-st., 51st-st., and Lexington-av.

Paving portions of 1st-av., 2d-av., 47th-st., 56th-st., 57th-st., 59th-st., 63d-st., 69th-st., 71st-st., 72d-st., 74th-st., and 77th-st.

By order of GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

For full information see the *City Record.*

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1873. }

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until Sept. 1, 1873, for the delivery on the north wharf, at West Point, of the following quantities of coal of the best quality:

FOR SUPPLY OF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
800 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size, Pittston.
700 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.
FOR SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.
500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) chestnut size, Lackawanna.

Name of coal and price of each kind stated separately.

The coal must be delivered between the 10th day of September and the 20th day of October next.

Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to J. M. MARSHALL, First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE stones to build sixteen (16) arches, (more or less,) of New Pier, No. 1 North River.

Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock, noon, of FRIDAY, Aug. 15, 1873, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The engineer's estimate of the material to be furnished is as follows:

640 Voussoirs, or arch stones, averaging from 6 to 16 cubic feet each. Total ... 6,298.24 cubic feet.
483 Spandrel Stones, averaging from 3 to 23 cubic feet each. Total 6,810.56 cubic feet.
64 stones furnished in the rough ... 4,046.60 cubic feet.

The time allowed for the fulfillment of the contract is to the 1st day of December, 1873.

Blank forms of proposals and plans of the proposed work can be obtained by application at the office of the department.

For further particulars see *City Record.*

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1873, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing, for school purposes, the premises Nos. 789 and 791 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two approved, responsible sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered. FERD. T. HOPKINS, RICHARD KELLY, JULIUS KATZENBERG, JOHN J. MACKLIN, JONATHAN O. ALSTON, Board of School Trustees Nineteenth Ward. Dated NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE State Emigrant Institutions on Ward's Island with MEAT will be received at Castle Garden until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Aug. 11.

Specifications showing the description of meat to be estimated for may be had, and a statement of the quantities used during the past year may be seen on application to the Secretary at Castle Garden.

Proposals will be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners of Emigration," Castle Garden, New-York.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all proposals if not deemed for the interest of the Commission. E. D. WEBSTER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks until SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for SCREENED GRAVEL for walks and roads.

For full information see *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall, (north-west basement.)

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Parks until MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for 350 tons furnace coal, and 200 tons grate coal.

For full particurs see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall, (north-west basement.)

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE D., L. & W. R. R. COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 1, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 15th inst. for the construction of a tunnel, and its approaches, through Bergen Hill. The specification and drawings can be seen at this office at any time after TUESDAY, the 5th inst. JAMES ARCHBALD, Chief Engineer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. J. M. VAN DYKE is the only graduated physician in America that makes the treatment of skin diseases a specialty. He has studied and analyzed every form of skin disease in existence until he has arrived at almost perfection in their treatment. This treatment cures eruptions, rashes, humors, pimples, black heads, spots, and all diseases of the skin. Dr. VAN DYKE can be consulted on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of each week at No. 6 West 16th-st., New-York, at all hours; and SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY at No. 1,126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel,* No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

FOR SALE IN GREEN-WOOD—A PLOT CONtaining two-thirds of a full lot, in the most desirable part of the cemetery; price low. Inquire at No. 155 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ATTENTION, LADIES.

Capable servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country, now waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT POSSESsing a thorough medical education, would like to accompany a family to Europe; would go as physician or companion to an invalid, take charge of a child, or in any capacity not menial. Address M. R. B., Brooklyn Branch *Herald* Office.

ATTENTION, LADIES!—YOU CAN HAVE first-class help, all nationalities, any capacity, City or country, by applying at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT PELTON & CO'S., NO. 645 6TH-AV., COMpetent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic; City and country; suitable for private families, boarding and Summer houses.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a very tidy young woman, who is an excellent chamber-maid, &c.; is also very kind, careful, and attentive to children; has no objection to be generally useful in a family in any capacity; will be well recommended; wages moderate, and a good home desired. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with children, and sew; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call at No. 659 10th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 229 West 27th-st.

COLORED CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman of eighteen years of age, who thoroughly understands her business, wishes a place in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two very tidy north of Ireland Protestant girls, (sisters;) both are well recommended; cook can make excellent bread, biscuits, pies, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is an excellent waitress, good fine washer, ironer, &c.; will do the entire work of an ordinary family between them at moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent and thorough young American Protestant woman, in a private family; has excellent references; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASH, IRON, OR ASSIST IN Washing.—By a Scotch Protestant woman, about thirty years; she is a very good cook for both meat and pastry; excellent baker; has the very best testimonials for a long time. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman; very respectable; is an excellent cook: meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, pastry, creams, jellies, fried dishes, good baker; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO very respectable young women, (sisters,) together, one as good cook and coarse washing, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress only; both are thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER AND WAITress, or Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two Protestant women; very respectable and efficient; good cook; experienced waitress, or will do the work of the house; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; NO OBJECtion to go a short distance in the country with a family returning to the City; has eight years' City references from one family; will assist with the washing. Call for four days at No. 621 2d-av., over bakery.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN, AS A first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A willing, capable American woman, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family, where she will have a steady home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK; IS A very good baker; understands the care of milk; the country, near Tarrytown or Yonkers, preferred; excellent references. Can be seen at O'Dell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; makes excellent bread, biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, brown gravies, bone, lard, &c.; good references. At Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; willing to assist in washing; no objection to the country; has several years' references; is neat, active, and willing; can give good references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK.—UNDERSTANDS HER BUSINESS IN ALL its branches, either City or country; has unexceptionable references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

DOMESTIC HELP Of all nationalities, including FRENCH AND GERMAN, constantly on hand at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN. ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 626 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD WELSH PROTESTANT FAMily cook; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS COOK; good bread and biscuit maker; references from last place. Call at No. 1,502 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; has reference; is an excellent cook and good laundress; is pleasant and obliging; gets on well with children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-WORK.—By a very tidy, intelligent Scotch girl, who will be useful in a family in any capacity, in City or country; will give best recommendations; is fond and careful of children. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; very respectable; neat, efficient, and reliable; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small family; is willing and obliging; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 230 East 54th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do light house-work in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., Room No. 2.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, STRONG GIRL, newly arrived, to do general work where a good lady will teach her; a good home more desirable than wages. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' and children's fine washing and ironing perfectly; French fluting, &c.; has best City reference from last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable and good laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; best City testimonials; prefers the country. Apply at 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO go out by the day washing, ironing, or house-cleaning. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the week or dozen; best references. Call at No. 420 West 52d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

MAID.—BY A GOOD FRENCH MAID; UNDERstands her duties perfectly as maid; cuts, fits, and sews on the machine; is competent in traveling. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can do chamber-work and also sewing; will be useful in a family; in City or country; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE OR GOVERNESS.—BY AN EFFICIENT young French girl; is a good seamstress, and very well educated, and thoroughly obliging and willing; no objection to the country; can give the best of references. Call or address at 621 6th-av., French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE AND Seamstress a situation in City or country; has first-class City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXCELLENT GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse; she has the best of references; is a good plain seamstress; willing to do light chamber-work if necessary. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY CAPABLE WOMAN, AN ENgagement as monthly or invalid nurse, from Aug. 15; good references. Call at No. 220 West 33d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIVATE Family.—By a young girl, lately landed. Call at No. 263 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, ACCOMplished French nurse; is a beautiful seamstress. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; fifteen years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 340 East 21st-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A first-class seamstress and dress-maker, to go out by day or week; cuts and fits ladies' dresses, or would take a permanent situation. Call or address for two days. No. 206 East 20th-st.

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MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man in a private family; is a Protestant, strictly temperate; has the best of reference. Address A. M., Box No. 19 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISHman as a very superior butler or waiter; understands his business perfectly; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; TWENTY years' experience in City and country; is good groom and driver; would make himself useful around a gentleman's place, if required; good recommendation from a veterinary surgeon. Can be seen at No. 13 Washington-st., Mr. O'Baldwin's, or address John, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER OR USEful Man.—By a very respectable person, aged twenty-eight years; is a good coachman or groom and plain gardener; can also milk, take care of horses and cattle, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; FIRST-class, trustworthy, sober young man, single; safe, accustomed City driver; understands proper care of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening; can milk; will make himself generally useful. Address Goodwin, Box No. 221 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR USEFUL Man.—By a very respectable person, aged twenty-eight years; is a good coachman and groom and plain gardener; can also milk, take care of cattle, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-five years, who thoroughly understands taking care of horses, and driving; also, milking, mowing lawn, taking care of cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER—House-work or Cook and Laundress.—By a man and wife, no children; man can do all branches of farming, also a good coachman and groom and plain gardener; wife is a good cook and can do house-work; is a good butter maker; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, MARRIED, who thoroughly understands the management of green-house, graperies, laying out and improving places, cultivation of fruits and vegetables; wife will attend to milk and butter, &c.; references first class for capability and sobriety. Address G. H., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman, aged thirty-eight years, who understands all branches of kitchen gardening, greenhouse, graperies, farm-work, milking, &c.; can take entire charge if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman, aged thirty-eight years, who understands all branches of kitchen and flower gardening, greenhouse, graperies, farm-work, milking, &c.; can take entire charge if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, WHO THOROUGHLY understands gardening in all its branches, and has the fortune of good taste in making up flower decorations and landscape; maps for gardens, pleasure-grounds or parks, made before the work commences. Address F. P., at seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED NINEteen years, who is a very good groom; can also drive, assist in garden, mow lawn, blacken boots, and generally useful; wages moderate; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

IF JAMES PATERSON, GARDENER, WILL CALL at the place he left on Staten Island, his late employer would like to see him.

USEFUL MAN, COACHMAN, AND GARDENER—House-work, &c.—By a German man and wife, aged twenty-seven years; man can take care of horses, drive, milk, work in garden, yard, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do all branches of house-work; take excellent care of milk and make excellent butter; good recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SOBER, HONEST MAN, IN a small respectable family; competent to take charge of a garden, horse, cow, &c.; references; wages no object in the right place. Address Applicant, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his business perfectly as regards silver, salad dressing, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference from his last employer. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS WAITer in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; has excellent references; speaks a little English. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS.—WORTHY THE SPECIAL notice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel line engravings, viz.: "Cole's Voyage of Life," four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public; extraordinary terms and inducements; full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston.

A. T. STEWART & CO. REQUIRE THE services of a thoroughly-efficient salesman, capable of selling to the large trade, in their laces and embroideries department. Apply by letter only, with references.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. GRIFFITH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of William J. Griffith, of the County of Union, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District. Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC B. KLEINERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued in said court against the estate of Isaac B. Kleinert, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 12 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT RICHARDS, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Albert Richards, of the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District. Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARX SICKLE, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of Marx Sickle, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district. Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES P. BRADLEY, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of James P. Bradley, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district. Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey, at Elizabeth, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SAMUEL LIPPENCOTT, CHETWOOD BIRD, and JOHN J. MILLER, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. JOSEPH A. DAVIS, Assignee, &c. To whom it may concern. au7-law3wTh

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

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NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

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NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3	

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Castalia......Sat., Aug. 9	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27
Europa......Wed., Aug. 13	India.........Sat., Aug. 30
Anglia........Sat., Aug. 16	Italia.........Wed., Sept. 3
Trinacria....Wed., Aug. 20	Australia.....Sat., Sept. 6
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The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

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Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

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Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.
Drafts for any amount at current rates.
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(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN..........Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..........Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..........Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR..........Aug. 17.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
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Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
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CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 6
ALABAMA..........
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 3
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 17
and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DU HAVRE.........SURMONT..Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE.........DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT.........ROUSSAN..Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE.........LEMARIE..Saturday, Sept. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.
NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STEAMER VILLE DU HAVRE, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-street, on Saturday, 9th August, at 7 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6 o'clock, or on Friday evening. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON......Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS......Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER......Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER......Thursday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Capt. NOLEN, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Aug. 23, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug. 12.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.
For freight or passage, (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 21, 1873.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 9.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)
For Turk's Island and Jamaica,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, Aug. 7.
For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena,
CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.
For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Aug. 7
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........Aug. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 16.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.
Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.
NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM
WILL LEAVE
MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.
FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.
All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.

The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34, every morning (Fridays excepted) at 8 o'clock; 23d-st. at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.
Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive in New-York at 5:30.
N. B.—During camp-meeting, which commences Aug. 5, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave every morning at 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st.......1:00 P. M.	Friday, 1st.......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 2d.......2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 2d.......8:00 A. M.
Monday, 4th.......3:30 P. M.	Monday, 4th.......10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th.......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 5th.......6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th.......7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th.......6:30 A. M.
Friday, 8th.......8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 7th.......3:00 P. M.
	Friday, 8th.......3:00 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st.......8:30 A. M.	Friday, 1st.......1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 2d.......9:30 A. M.	Saturday, 2d.......2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 3d.......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 3d.......3:00 P. M.
Monday, 4th.......10:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th.......3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 5th.......11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 5th.......4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 6th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 7th.......6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 7th.......3:00 P. M.	

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.
From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express....	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex..	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead...	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway...	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at....	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.
To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.
To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.
The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots. JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND

VIA
FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.
Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.
Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.
Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.
Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.
Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.
AUG. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.
The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.
THEODORE WARREN,
Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An unusually favorable opportunity is presented for a most profitable investment of capital in the development of a Bituminous Gas and Steam Coal property, situated on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is legitimate and will bear the closest investigation. For full particulars, address Lock Box No. 448 Pittsburg, Penn.

$10,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED on good security, in a well-established manufacturing business; twenty per cent. guaranteed; principals only will be noticed. Address A. B. C., Station D.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK and Gold Boards, of long experience and unquestionable standing, wishes a partner with business connections and moderate capital. Address X., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States will be held at their rooms, No. 35 Beaver-st., on Thursday, the 7th of August, at 3 P. M. PH. BONFORT, Secretary.
N. B.—It is important that every member should be present.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH-AV.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.
Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; full collegiate course; Number of family pupils limited.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.
School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.
Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.
Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,) NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired. The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873. LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher, the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class, and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 26, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st. References: Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Peter Carter, Esq., Ralph Wells, Esq., Arthur B. Graves, Esq., John L. Riker, Esq.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English: careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HINSDALE
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.
Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement;* highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 28. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address
J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMStown, Berkshire County, Mass.—Established by present Principal, 1842. A family school for boys, with English, Scientific, and Classical Departments. School year opens Aug. 27. For catalogues, address
BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S,
Stratford, Conn.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

MISS S. B. JOHNSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.
A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home.
Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals,
Stamford, Conn.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th-st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park, where a select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

KINDERGARTEN.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON
Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

REMOVAL.

Miss STEERS' English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will reopen Sept. 22, 1873. The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,
No. 25 West 46th-st.

French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—A first-class school in every respect for the youth of both sexes, preparatory to, and under the auspices of Boston University. Rates of board and tuition exceptionally low. Department of Music in charge of Dr. E. TOURJEE, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music. Department of Elocution under Prof. LEWIS B. MONROE, Dean of the School of Oratory of Boston University. The institution is located upon the shores of Narraganset Bay, twelve miles from Providence, on the direct route between Boston and New-York, in a region of unsurpassed healthfulness and beauty. Academic year begins Aug. 19. For circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. FRANCIS D. BLAKESLEE, Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 28d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. MILEY, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY,

Peekskill, N. Y., $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10.
Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., } Associate Principals.

MERIVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

NAZARETH HALL.—REUNION OF GRADUATES on the 25th of September next, in commemoration of the Eighty-ninth anniversary of the foundation of the school. All former pupils are requested to send their present addresses without delay to Rev. EUGENE LEIBERT, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

A LADY RESIDING NEAR NYACK CAN receive into her family after Sept. 10 three young girls not over twelve years of age, to whom all the advantages of a pleasant home and thorough instruction will be extended. For further information address Miss C., Post-office Box No. 67, Nyack, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Hon. H. E. Davies, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, President of the Law Faculty.—The next term begins Oct. 6, 1873. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Law Faculty, No. 25 Chambers-st.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.
Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN—WILL also receive instruction in the English branches, music, and needlework; terms for children under ten years, $50 per quarter. Address Mrs. H. E. SEYMOUR, New-Canaan, Conn.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND Military Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson.—Reopens first Monday in September.
Z. S. SEARLE, Principal.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for a boy eleven years of age. Address D. P., Post-office Box No. 1,282.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF ex-pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF HORSES.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCtion at Pardee's Hotel, Croton Falls, N. Y., on FRIDAY, Aug. 8, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., one pair of bay mares with foal by "Thornedale; one bay filly one year and ten months old, sired by "Thornedale;" one bay stallion, ten months old, sired by "Thornedale."
Terms cash. DANIEL D. CHAMBERLAIN.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, THE ENTIRE second floor, with board, to a family of adults, in a first-class house, with small family; best of references. Apply at No. 58 West 19th-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHout board, No. 175 East 85th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.
JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MONTONESE HOUSE,
BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, JR.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.
PAUL & DUNCALF.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—Schooley Mountain range, fifty miles from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; lake thirteen miles long, three miles wide; good boating, fishing, gunning, and splendid beach for bathing, and the Hopatcong iron springs on the premises; houses 1,300 feet above ocean level; no mosquitoes; the steam yacht Stella will connect with 7:15, 12, and 3:20 trains from foot of Barclay-st. WM. WAINWRIGHT, Proprietor.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.
MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONtrose Station, N. J.—A few rooms, recently vacated, to let with board, at this popular first-class hotel. To parties desiring the best of accommodation at one of the healthiest and most accessible hotels near New York, this is a rare chance; sixty minutes from foot of Barclay-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad; thirty-six trains daily. C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

WEST-END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, opposite the Palisades, on the Hudson, with delightful surroundings and unsurpassed views; only twenty minutes from 30th-st. depot, and forty-five from Wall-st. CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S ERIE RAILWAY — TWO hours from New-York; elevation 1,200 feet; mountain air and scenery; a few more can be accommodated. Address CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.
E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y. Fine hotel, &c. Circulars, with terms, of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WHERE THERE is mountain air, in one house or two houses close together in Westchester County, within a short distance of Lake Mahopac or Yorktown, on the mountains, for two families; fourteen adults and children, two coachman, four horses, two carriages; board wanted for two weeks. Address F. S. S., Box No. 4,896 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN IN a refined private family, having no other boarders, a parlor and bedroom, with breakfast; permanent if suited. Address R., Box No. 3,703 Post-office.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 BROADWAY.—All teachers, school officers, parents, and pupils are mutually interested in our educational arrangements. Send for "MUTUAL PLAN" for reporting vacancies and requirements and introducing suitable teachers throughout the country. Over 2,000 school officers have pronounced our arrangements the best ever devised, and worthy the attention of all well-qualified teachers. (Egotistical followers warmly puff their wonderfully "reliable" but departed "founders.") Address all letters "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," 737 Broadway, New-York.

"AM. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855.
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
EIGHTEEN years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN TEACHER, intending to reside for some time in Germany, is desirous of taking with him two or three pupils, whose education he will superintend. To those wishing to send their sons abroad, an excellent opportunity now offers itself. The best references given. Address for further particulars, Box No. 512, Brattleboro, Vt., or M., care BREWSTER & CO., No. 84 5th-av., New-York.

A WIDOW LADY, NO LONGER YOUNG, WHO has had several years' experience in teaching, is desirous of a position either in a private family or a school, (the latter preferred.) She is competent to conduct an English education, and also to give rudimentary instruction in French, Spanish, German, and Italian. Address S. G. B., Post-office Box No. 5,097, New-York.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT in English branches and music, desires an engagement with a private family as visiting or resident teacher; young children preferred. Address L. L., care of Wm. A. Rowland, Post-office Box No. 555.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL OF A graded school or an academy, day or boarding, by a graduate of college, who has had twelve years' experience; the best of reference given. Address PRINCIPAL, care of A. Flack, Claverack, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER

WILL REOPEN HER
HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence,
No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on
THURSDAY, Sept. 25.
Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1873. Address as above for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

RETURN OF THE VOKES FAMILY.

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MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 11,
IN THEIR NEW PL
FUN IN A FOG.

BOX-SHEET OPEN AUG. 6.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.
First MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 9.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. FRANK EVANS.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 and EVENING at 8.
The young American comedian, Mr.
FRANK EVANS
in C. H. Morton's new and interesting drama of
THREE YEARS IN A MAN-TRAP,
with the advantage of a superior cast.
Monday afternoon, Aug. 11, Mr. E. T. Stetson.
Monday evening, Aug. 11, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8.
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.
Admission, 75 cents.
Package tickets not admitted on Thursday evenings.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer
ARROWSMITH,
From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to
SEA CLIFF GROVE,
Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and
FREE GROVE
Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.
No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.
Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

FOURTH POPULAR
SUNDAY EXCURSION
OF THE FLOATING PALACE STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
LEAVING PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MURRAY-STREET,
SUNDAY, AUG. 10, 1873, AT 9:40 A. M.,
STOPPING AT SANDY HOOK TO LEAVE PASSENGERS FOR LONG BRANCH,
THENCE OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.
A TRIP TO SEA
ON SUCH A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER AS THE PLYMOUTH ROCK
IS A LUXURY, INDEED, AND CANNOT OFTEN BE INDULGED IN. IT AFFORDS MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE HARBOR, FORTS, LIGHT-SHIPS, &c., AND AS THIS FLOATING PALACE STEAMS DOWN OUR SOUTHERN COAST, PASSING LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &c., THE PICTURE IS TRULY BEAUTIFUL.
MUSIC BY KEATING'S CELEBRATED BAND.
THE PLYMOUTH RESTAURANT
OFFERS THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eaglewood.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to J. & R. MYERS,
corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SURF AND STILL-WATER bathing; a gentleman and his wife, also single gentlemen or ladies can be accommodated with good board on reasonable terms. Address D. MACGREGOR, Centre Moriches, Long Island.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD W. ROBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of N. Gano Dunn, Counselor at Law, No. 76 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.
CATHARINE R. ROBY,
EDWARD NAPIER ROBY,
WHITMAN V. WHITE,
Executrix and Executors.
mh13-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN C. LE ROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Price, No. 200 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, their place of transacting business, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.
ELIZABETH A. LE ROY,
WILLIAM E. LE ROY,
JAMES PRICE,
Executrix and Executors, &c., of Herman C. Le Roy.
mh13-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1873.
ROSE FOX, Administratrix, and
DAVID FOX and
SIMON FOX,
Administrators of Charles Fox, deceased.
ap10-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA ROBERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of William J. Haddock, No. 276 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1873.
WILLIAM J. HADDOCK, DAVID RAMSEY, } Executors.
je5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMNON MACVEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 143 West Tenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1873.
SUSAN MACVEY, Executrix.
THOMAS J. MACVEY, GEORGE W. MACVEY, } Executors.
mh27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Martin & Morrison, No. 279 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1873.
DOROTHEA ARMSTRONG, Executrix.
PATRICK F. O'BRIEN, EDWARD MARTIN, } Executors.
jy31-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. PAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Thomas Page, No. 320 West Thirty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1873.
MARY PAGE, Executrix.
THOS. PAGE, Executor.
ap17-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 31 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1873. JAMES MARSH,
Executor.
my22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOUGLAS SLOANE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place for transacting business, No. 655 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of April, 1873.
ap24-1aw6mTh* JOHN SLOANE, Executor.

FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

PRAYING IN THE WOODS.

OPENING AND PROGRESS OF THE SING SING CAMP-MEETING—PLEASANT SCENES IN THE GROVE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1873.

Forty-one years ago the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York were incorporated into a camp-meeting association, and purchased eleven acres of land about two miles from the Hudson, at Sing Sing. Annually since that time, with an exception of seven years, (when the faithful assembled under canvas four times at Port Chester, twice on the Erie Road, and once at Northport,) the association have met for devotional exercises, during the Summer months, "under the greenwood tree" at this place. All descendants of the Methodists and Presbyterians, who, by the way, introduced this open-air system in the Southern States half a century ago, know as much about camp-meetings as any people can; but for the information of those whose knowledge is slight, a word about the constitution and rules governing this association may be useful. The corporation is composed of fifteen trustees—regular members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are divided into three classes of five members each. These are elected on the last Wednesday of every May, when five trustees go out of office. The officers of the corporation are a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who are elected annually on the first Wednesday of June. The actual business details of the camp-meeting are subdivided among the Standing Committees on Improvement, Conveyance, Tent, Finance, and Police. The expenses of the association are defrayed out of the fund derived from voluntary contribution and rentals of tents and camping accommodations during the season.

This year's meeting began on Tuesday morning—that is the first of the series of recognized prayer-meetings commenced at that time. True, there were many families encamped on the ground for three or four weeks before, but they came out of town to spend a brief vacation in the country, and combined devotion with recreation at a much cheaper outlay than they would have been obliged to make if sojourning at any Summer resort by the sea-side or on the mountains. There are nearly 300 tents of different sizes already erected, which can be had for the season of prayer at from $5 to $20 each for family residences, and as high as $50 for boarding-tents. The smallest in size are nine feet by five. Boarding-tents are much larger. They are generally occupied by City and Sing Sing boarding-house keepers, and their guests obtain very excellent accommodation at rates not much in advance of those they pay during the rest of the year. Besides these canvas houses there is the new hotel or lodging-house built during the past Winter at the south-west corner of the grove. It is of wood and very extensive, being capable of holding a couple of hundred persons. The charges range from fifty cents to a dollar and a half per day. The former is the price of cots in the dormitories on the top of the house; the latter is required for single or double rooms. At present there is no dining-room or restaurant attached to the establishment, but that is of no consequence, as eating-houses abound in the immediate vicinity. They are mammoth tents furnished with long tables and attended by colored waiters. Abundance of good food can be purchased at New-York restaurant rates. Indeed the camp-meeting restaurateurs are more generous than their City brethren, and deal more fairly with their customers. You have quantity and quality for your money, and fifty cents will buy a very good breakfast, $1 a dinner, and fifty cents a supper. By present indications a man and his wife can go to camp-meeting and enjoy themselves for the ten days for about $50 very comfortably. Of course this would be doing it very cheaply—on the European plan. Still there is another way of living at Sing Sing Grove even at less expense. It is to hire a $5 tent, buy and cook your own food. Many have adopted this plan, and find it very economical. The camp furnishes everything. There are grocery, ice-cream, and book stores. The barber-shop is also the news-store, and people need not leave the inclosure for any of the ordinary wants of life.

There are several large prayer-tents, each capable of holding 200 or 300 persons. They are known as the Sing Sing, Bedford-street, Duane-street, Peekskill, Forty-third-street, Applegate's, and New Mission (colored) Prayer-meeting Tents. In them, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night—when public services are not going on—people hold protracted prayer-meetings. At no hour between those above mentioned, is the voice of prayer or the notes of sacred song hushed in the grove. The religious programme, which at this writing is in a very unsettled state, calls for the following exercises daily until amended:

Prayer-meeting in the tents at 8 A. M.

Public service and preaching at "the old stand" at 10 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.

Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M., and other prayer-meetings at will.

The children's and mothers' meetings have not yet been held, but arrangements are about being made for them, so that by to-morrow the whole programme will be definitely fixed. Near the preachers' quarters, and immediately in front of them, are large semicircular rows of wooden benches under the trees, and facing the pulpit. Two thousand people find sitting room on them, and as they stand on the slope, with the rear benches on the height, the preacher's stand in the hollow is seen by all the occupants. At this place the public services are held. Among the clergymen present now are Revs. Dr. S. D. Brown, W. McAllister, N. Messiter, O. Hedstrom, Mr. Evans, A. L. Culver, Mr. Brady, Mr. Ferris, and F. Morgan, of Drew Theological Seminary, who preached the opening services yesterday.

When the camp-meeting began there were about seventy-five families present, and besides them some hundreds of the inhabitants of Sing Sing. The opening services commenced at 2 P. M., and the seats were nearly all occupied. Dr. Brown preached. From the close of this initial service until the evening one, at which F. Morgan preached, persons were busy in attending to their tents and preparing for the night. After sundown and supper the prayer-meeting tents were filled with enthusiastic crowds, who prayed and sang until after 10 P. M. The lamps in the tents and the great lanterns, with bright reflectors, on the trees at intervals of a hundred feet, rendered everything distinct. One could recognize friends a hundred yards away, and the glare brought out the colors of the foliage in deeper hues of green. The young people from the village sauntered through the streets between the tents; some stood at the open entrances of those in which prayer was being offered, while others patronized the ice-cream saloons and made themselves moderately merry. It was a sort of devotional picnic. On the one hand, men and women's broken voices could be heard in accents of tearful supplication to heaven; on the other, the laughter of boys and girls fell on the ear in curious contrast. Both would be drowned the next moment by the chorus of some hymn of praise swelling exultantly from 500 throats. The laughter would cease, and the innocent jest trembling on the lips of youth would remain unuttered, and in many instances be changed to the refrain of the sacred melody which seemed to fascinate the young as well as the old, so that all joined in singing it.

According to the by-laws, people were obliged to separate for the night at 10 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as possible. The police, five of whom, with a detective, under Sergt. Lefferts, are here, patroled the grounds carefully, and saw that no stragglers or strangers remained inside the gates after they were closed. Duty was performed by the men through the night, and soon the first watch was patroling through an encampment, over which the last words of prayer having been uttered, silence reigned till daylight.

It was delightfully cool through the night, and people slept under double blankets comfortably. There were no mosquitoes to annoy one, and everybody said that they never slept better in their lives. The first sound that broke the quiet of the hotel about 5:30 o'clock was the song of some pious gentlemen on the second floor. They were chanting vigorously a hymn, "Whiter than Snow," and although most of their auditors were aroused against their inclinations from refreshing sleeps, they did not grumble or make any complaint.

I immediately got up, and, descending to the grounds, found the occupants of the tents actively stirring. Locusts were humming and chirping, and children were scampering and romping between the trees and in the clearings. Servants were abroad with infants, and the restaurants were preparing breakfast. Soon the canvas entrances to all were rolled back, showing them to be neatly furnished and carpeted. The morning meal engrossed public attention, and preparations for it were going busily forward. People went to and fro from the groceries and dairies with cans and market-baskets, and it was not until 8 o'clock that the first prayer-meeting took place. At 10 o'clock Rev. Mr. Brady preached at the public service, which was very largely attended. Then followed dinner, and after it a season of prayer in the tents. At 2 P. M. Rev. Mr. Lent preached in the open air, and when this service was concluded the evening was spent in praying and singing on every side by the encampment.

To-morrow, the grand reunion of the year will be had, when the most elaborate programme of the meeting will be gone through. It will begin with the love-feast at 9 A. M. The anniversary sermon at 10:30 will then be preached by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D. D. Mr. Sammis, the superintendent of the lodging-house, says that this will not be so much a sermon as a recital of the church's history and progress. This "reunion," it is expected, will bring together some of the oldest and most prominent of the church's servants, who scarcely ever see each other except on such occasions. On "Anniversary Day," as some call it, no business will be done in the camp., no sales or smoking will be permitted during divine service, and, unless at meeting, people must keep off the grounds.

Yesterday, the advent of people was greater than at any time since the first tent was pitched. Every train brought its quota, and the boats landed more. The hackmen and stages did a splendid business from early morning until night, and before evening every available sleeping place in the lodging-house was taken. The camp-meeting has fairly begun, and gives promise of being one of the most flourishing ever held here.

ERIE RUMORS.

THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE GUARANTEED BONDS—PROJECTED SUITS.

The last stock-jobbing operation in Erie appears to be the setting afloat of rumors that heavy suits were to be brought against the company, and an application made to throw it into bankruptcy. These rumors have been current for several days past, but nothing very definite can be gathered from them. There seems to be a strange amount of ignorance, or a wonderful degree of secrecy, on the part of those who might be expected to be best acquainted with such affairs. The price of the stock has been in no degree affected by the stories referred to, and scarcely varied an eighth to a quarter yesterday. If the legal raid on the stock is to be made at all, it will be through an application to the United States Court for the company to show cause why it should not be adjudged a bankrupt, on the ground that it has failed to fulfill its obligations in the matter of the Boston, Hartford and Erie guaranteed bonds. Mr. S. L. M. Barlow was called on yesterday in regard to the affair. He seemed to think there might be some truth in the rumors that suits against the company had been projected, but declared he had no precise knowledge of their nature, nor did he know in whose names they would be commenced, if commenced at all. It might be that some parties who were short of the stock—and Jay Gould had the reputation of being so, though Mr. Barlow could not tell whether justly or not—had intended to spring on the Street an application to declare the company bankrupt. This would be done mainly with an eye to its effect on the London market, where a cable telegram that such an application had been made might possibly succeed in sending down the stock five per cent. for a few hours. Here, no such effect could be produced, as every one interested would be aware of the harmless nature of such a proceeding. Any person or corporation was liable to have an application to show cause filed against them. The failure to pay the interest on the guaranteed bonds of the Hartford Road might furnish a plausible ground for making application against the Erie Company. That company contended that the agreement under which the bonds were guaranteed was not valid; while the holders of the bonds naturally held that it was, and that the Erie Company was bound by it. The question was one for legal settlement; but, even if the case went against the company, that would not be sufficient to throw it into bankruptcy. It would simply add another to its list of obligations. Mr. Barlow regarded the rumored suit as a stock-jobbing trick, which had lost its effect by being prematurely made public. The only hope of those who were urging it must lie in unexpectedly springing it on the Street; and now that this was impossible, he thought the project would be dropped.

In response to an inquiry whether it was probable that Jay Gould was at the bottom of the affair, Mr. Barlow said he could not tell. He heard that Gould had declared he had nothing to do with it; that he thought the suits projected were preposterous, and if he had any voice in the matter he would stop them. But then Gould was said to be short of the stock, and the lawyers, whose names had been mentioned in connection with the matter, had often been employed by him.

One of these lawyers, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, was next called on; but he had little to tell. "All I can say is," was his response, "that if any client comes to me, whether it be John Jacob Astor or Vanderbilt, or any one else, and wants me to commence a suit, if I see he has a good cause of action I shall do it." Mr. Vanderpoel was evidently annoyed that rumors in regard to the affair had found their way into print, and energetically declared he had said nothing to justify the statements which had been made.

Jay Gould could not be seen, he being at Long Branch. On the Street there was little said about the matter, the impression of those who were questioned on it seeming to be that it was scarcely worth serious attention. As before stated, the price of the stock was in no way affected.

SAVINGS-BANK CHECKS.

The South-side Railroad Company have recently instituted a system of paying its employes with interest-bearing checks, denominated "savings-bank checks." Attached to each check are four coupons, payable one in each quarter, the interest being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and the ultimate payment is guaranteed by a special deposit of the company's first mortgage bonds with the New-York Bond Deposit Company. The checks are issued in denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100 each, and are exchangeable at the company's office at the convenience of the holders. The checks are, of course, good for their face at any time upon demand, but if held until the interest coupons become due, will be worth the interest in addition. When the last coupon becomes due, the check may be collected or exchanged for a new one, with coupons for another year. There is a reciprocal advantage in this method of payment; but it is believed that it will be especially advantageous to the employes, who will thus be induced to habits of economy. Indeed, the "savings-bank check" is already coming into great favor with them.

ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS.

In the case of Isaac N. Devoe vs. David B. Nutter, which came before Judge Pratt yesterday, on an argument for the discontinuance of an injunction against the latter, counsel for Mr. Devoe made the following statement: That Mr. Nutter being an attorney prosecuting claims against the Collector of the Port for overcharges, in which he was to be paid by receiving half of the claims recovered, made an assignment of one-half of what he should receive as his share of the actions to Mr. Devoe, in consideration of the latter advancing funds for carrying on the suits; that Mr. Devoe advanced, from time to time, sums amounting to about $1,100; that Mr. Nutter received $8,000 by the suits and deposited it with a private banker, and that it turned out he made with Benj. F. Mudgett a similar arrangement to that made with Mr. Devoe, and assigned half his share to that gentleman. In this state of things the injunction was procured.

"If Mr. Mudgett takes one-half of $4,000 and Mr. Nutter the other half, where is our half to be?" asked counsel.

On the other side the above allegations were denied, and it was stated that Mr. Devoe refused to advance further sums when the suits looked hopeless, and broke his agreement. Then Mr. Mudgett advanced the necessary funds, and the suits were prosecuted to success.

Judge Pratt reserved his decision.

YELLOW FEVER.

A few days since, the schooner Matilda Brooks arrived from Jacksonville, Fla., and, passing Quarantine, began unloading at the Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Yesterday a boarding-house runner went on board, and hearing that two men were ill of fever, he reported about the dock that there were two cases of yellow fever on board. Officer Cain, of the Third Subprecinct, heard the rumor, and reported it at the station-house. The Health Department was notified, and Dr. H. E. Colton, Sanitary Superintendent, visited the vessel at 7 o'clock last evening. The residents of the neighborhood were considerably alarmed by the scare, and thought that yellow fever was really in their midst. The Captain of the vessel stated to Dr. Colton that the men were ill of intermittent fever caused by sleeping on the deck at Jacksonville and during the passage. The vessel was detained only half an hour at Quarantine. Dr. Colton found the statement of the Captain substantially correct, none of the symptoms of the two sick sailors indicating yellow fever.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

THE OFFICIAL DECREE REVOKING EMBARGOES IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The following is the official translation of the decree of July 12, 1873, revoking embargoes in Cuba:

Preamble.—Animated by the principles of strict legality, which form the unchangeable foundations of democratic teachings, and desirous of realizing, in all that pertains to his department, the amplest attainable right, the undersigned Minister has endeavored, with zealous care, since he entered upon his duties, to give paramount attention to the numerous and important questions which, in their relations to the state of insurrection that exists in a portion of the territory of Cuba, may lead to excesses of authority, to arbitrary acts more or less grave, and to the employment of force against the personality of the inhabitants, all of which are, unfortunately, too frequent in the history of all internecine struggles. Upon undertaking to study these questions in the fulfillment of one of the first duties of his office, the Minister of the Colonies found and could do no less than seek to reform a state of things in his judgment completely anomalous, namely, the existence of a great accumulation of property wrested from the hands of the legitimate owners, with no other formality than a simple executive order, and turned over to an administrative control exercised with great irregularity, in the name of the Government, to the notable depreciation of the products of those estates, to the injury of the families dependent thereon for support, and to the detriment of the public wealth, whose diminution is the inevitable result of a want of regularity and order, and the absence or withdrawal of individual interests in the control and management of the property. Such a condition of things, besides being utterly at variance with a political system whose fundamental basis must ever be justice, stern, yet considerate; removed from the rancor of party spirit, and foreign to all motives of passion, could lead to no other result than to embitter mutual resentments more and more by the sad spectacle of misery, the more keenly felt, as it has been the more suddenly and unexpectedly brought about, and must, moreover, tend to render profitless a great part of the rich soil of the island and to introduce disturbance and disorder into the system of production, thus interfering with its due development. The Cuban insurgents, those in correspondence and relation with them, and those who more or less openly lend them protection and aid, thus contributing to prolong a cruel, bloody, and destructive war, doubtless merit energetic suppression and exemplary punishment, and the more so to-day when the Government of the Republic pledges to all the citizens of Spain, on either side of the seas assured and efficacious guarantees of respect for the rights of all, and offers the means of maintaining their opinions, and propagating them, and causing their ideas to triumph in the only manner in which ideas can triumph, in a social structure raised upon the solid foundation of reason, truth, and right. But even the need of such punishment can confer upon no Government the power to deprive those of its citizens who stray from the right path of their individual means of support, and to enforce upon their families the bitter necessity of begging to-day the bread that abounded but yesterday on their tables, as the fruit of their labor or their economy. Apart from the foregoing considerations, there cannot be found in international law *(Directio de Gentes)* any precept or principle authorizing this class of seizures, which bear upon their face the stamp of confiscation. Neither under any sound judicial theory is it admissible to proceed in such a manner; nor yet can the exceptional state of war authorize, under any pretext, the adoption of preventive measures of such transcendant importance, and whose results, on the other hand, will inevitably be diametrically opposed to the purpose that inspired them. In consideration thereof of the facts thus set forth, the undersigned Minister presents for the approval of the Council the following draft of a decree:

MADRID, July 12, 1873.

The Minister of the Colonies, Francisco Suner y Capdevila:

In consideration of the representations set forth by the Minister of the Colonies, the Government of the Republic decrees the following:

ARTICLE 1. All embargoes put upon the property of insurgents and disloyal persons in Cuba by executive order, in consequence of the decree of April 20, 1869, are declared removed from the date when this present decree, published in the Madrid *Gazette*, shall reach the capital of the Island of Cuba.

ART. 2. All property disembargoed by virtue of the provisions of the preceding article shall be forthwith delivered up to its owners or legal representatives without requiring from them any other justification or formality than such as may be necessary to show the right under which they claim its restoration, or for their personal identification.

ART. 3. In order that questions growing out of the preceding provision may be decided with greater accuracy and dispatch, the Captain General, Superior Civil Governor of the Island of Cuba, shall forthwith proceed to organize, under his own chairmanship, a board composed of the President of the Audiencia as Vice Chairman, the Intendente of Cuba, the Civil Governor of Havana, the Attorney General, Fiscal of the Audiencia, and the Secretary of the Superior Civil Government, who shall act as secretary of the board, having voice and vote therein, and this board shall summarily and in the shortest possible time decide upon such applications as shall be made by the interested parties without any other appeal than may be taken to the Government of the Republic through the Colonial Ministry.

ART. 4. The Board of Authorities, charged under the foregoing article with the disembargo and restoration of the property of insurgents and disloyal persons, may, whenever it shall appear needful to the thorough decision of the questions, consult the Board of the Public Debt, (Junta de la Deuda del Tesero,) heretofore charged with the administration of property embargoed by executive order, and may ask and obtain from the tribunals of every jurisdiction, and from all other dependencies of the State, the data and antecedents which may be deemed needful to such decision.

ART. 5. The Minister of the Colonies shall issue the necessary instructions for the execution of the present decree, or shall definitively approve those which may be prepared to the same end by the Board of Disembargoes.

MADRID, July 12, 1873.

The President of the Government of the Republic,
FRANCISCO PI Y MARGALL.

The Minister of the Colonies,
FRANCISCO SUNER Y CAPDEVILA.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The regular August election in Kentucky passed off very quietly on Monday last. There was but little excitement throughout the State, barring a few closely-contested counties and districts, and a light vote was polled. The only officer elected on a general ticket was the State Treasurer, and Hon. James W. Tate, the present Democratic incumbent of the office, was chosen by the customary large majority. To the Legislature Louisville returns a full Democratic delegation, the candidates of the Reform Club being defeated, with three exceptions. Returns from the State at large are meagre, with here and there gleams of light in the success of Republican candidates. For example, the returns indicate the election of Col. Thomas E. Burns, Republican, as State Senator in the Fifteenth District, over R. A. Briggs, the regular Democratic nominee. This is a Republican gain. In the Hopkinsville Senatorial District Walter Evans, Republican, defeats McKenzie, Democrat. In the Lexington District the contest has been close and exciting, with the chances in favor of Col. Goodloe, the Republican candidate. To the House Hon. William Brown is elected from Jessamine, and Col. Prall succeeds in Fayette. These are two of the strongest men in the State, and the Louisville *Commercial* says, "will add greatly to Republican influence in the Legislature." The *Commercial* also says: "The news from Hart County assures the election of Dr. C. J. Walton to the Senate in the Nineteenth District, and Walter Evans is certainly elected in the Sixth District. Mr. B. C. Craddock's election in Hart is a Republican gain, as is Dr. Walton's. Mr. Parker (Republican) takes Mr. Evans' place in the House from Christian."

LEARNED DOCTORS.

Baltimore has what it calls the Maryland Epidemiological Society, whose meetings must possess rare interest to those attending them. One was held a day or two ago, and two papers on cholera were read. One, we are told by the local papers, "embraced a succinct account of the epidemic at the almshouse in 1854, detailed the circumstances under which the disease made its appearance, and the failure of all the modes of treatment known, and suggested queries, 'May not the whole train of marked results be due to its parietic influence over the great ganglia that control and regulate through the sympathetic nervous system the distribution of the blood throughout the entire body? The cold, clammy stage is but the effect of arterial contraction—the venous engorgement, but its compensation, if I can so express it. Are we to attribute the pain of the purging and vomiting to simply mechanical results, or rather, as some suppose, to the *lusus naturæ* or efforts of nature to eliminate a morbific poison, or, shall we class the phenomena among the neuroses and recognise it as a general condition or dyasthesia?' The other paper was very long and able, treating in detail of the history, etiology, prophylaxis, predisposing or favoring circumstances, pathology, symptoms and treatment of epidemic cholera. This paper showed that absolutely nothing is known of the cause of cholera, though malarial miasm had an aggravating influence." We regret to be told, after this, that Dr. Robinson misunderstood the latter paper, and thought it full of error, but it is reassuring to know that he took all back when he found it was not what he supposed.

THE HARBOR-MASTERS.

THE ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES—CONCLUSION OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into alleged irregularities of Harbor-masters Henry W. Johnson and Eugene Frost having concluded before Capt. E. B. Seaman, who, as Captain of the Port, exercises a supervision over their actions, the testimony taken was given to the Press yesterday afternoon. It relates to the complaints made by J. H. Winchester, Gibbs & Co., and Alfred Dutch & Co. In the Frost case the following is the complaint:

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1873.

To the Captain of the Port:

SIR: On the 18th inst. I applied to Capts. Johnson and Frost for a berth for the bark Genevie M. Tucker to load. They both told me they feared they could do nothing for me till the first of the week, but Mr. Frost told me to come into his office the next day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and he would see what he could do for me. I went about 1 P. M., and he was not in. I went again about half-past 3 or 4, but he was not in. Mr. Seeley, the stevedore, had come to see me in the meantime, and said he would see the Harbor-master about a berth for the bark. On Monday morning, the 31st inst., I saw Capt. Johnson again. He said he could not tell me before 12 M. whether he could do anything for me or not. I then went to Capt. Frost's office about 10 A. M., and he had not been there. On my way back to my office, I met Mr. Seeley, the stevedore; I asked him if he had seen Mr. Frost. He said "No; but I can put the bark in a berth in Pier No. 15, if you will let me tow her." I asked him what he had to do with towing. He answered, "I am interested in a tow-boat." I then said, "What will you tow her for?" He said, "I can't make the bargain, but come with me to Capt. Jake." I went. Capt. Jake wanted $20 for the job. I told him I would not pay him $1 more than anybody else, and that I could get it done for $15, and after some talk I started to go, when Capt. Jake said, "Well, we can work as cheap as anybody, and we will do it." So it was then arranged to bring the bark up the next morning, which was done.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. WINCHESTER.

J. H. Winchester, being duly sworn, saith that the above statement is true.

(Signed,) J. H. WINCHESTER.

Sworn to this 28th day of July, 1873.
E. B. SEAMAN, Captain of the Port.

To this Mr. Frost answers as follows:

Mr. Seeley applied to me for a berth to follow brig Princess Beatrice, on Pier No. 15 East River. I told him that there had been no application made for the berth, and had no objection. I then asked him what the vessel's name was; he said he did not know as yet; the firm was negotiating for a vessel, and he would let me know that afternoon, or as soon as the charter was consummated. The next day he came to me and gave me the name. It was the bark Tucker. Shortly after this I met Harbor-master Johnson, in company with a gentleman whom he introduced to me as Mr. Winchester. Mr. Winchester then asked me if I had any vacant berths. I told him nothing that day, but if he would call again I would try and see what I could do for him. I did not see Winchester again until the morning he appeared on the investigation. In the meantime, I was taken sick and went home. I know nothing about the towing whatever. Any arrangements Mr. Seeley made were entirely unknown to me. After an absence of some five days, I returned to my district and found that there were charges preferred against me, of which I was entirely ignorant. I am not, directly, or indirectly, interested in any tug-boat or tug-boatman. I ask for a rigid examination, and would be most happy to have all the tow-boatmen, stevedores, merchants, and in fact, all that I have come in contact with, sworn as to an illegality or preference to any one.

E. FROST.

Sworn before me this 2d day of August, 1873.
THOS. E. CUFF, Notary Public,
New-York County.

Edward H. Seeley was the chief witness, and he swore that he acted entirely on his own responsibility and in direct violation of the orders of Capt. Frost in disposing of the berths, and getting the work for Capt. "Jake."

Capt. Jacob Henions, whose boat towed Mr. Winchester's vessel, testified that he did not get any more privileges than any other tow-boat man from the Harbor-masters.

The charges against Capt. Johnson related, in a general way, to alleged favoritism in the towing business. There was no sworn complaint, all being rumor. When examined, Mr. Dutch could not produce any proof. Some other persons engaged in the shipping business were also examined, and all testified that Capt. Johnson, so far as their knowledge went, did not interfere in any way with the towing of vessels. Capt. Johnson himself denied, unqualifiedly, the charges made, and testified that he had no special person to do towing and had no towing of his own to be done. The Captain of the Port has not yet announced his decision, but will soon do so. A copy of the testimony has been forwarded to the Governor.

THE JEWISH CHILDREN'S PICNIC.

A PLEASANT DAY UP THE HUDSON—THE GUESTS THEY INVITED.

The children attending the six schools in this City, which form the Free Hebrew Association, and the little inmates of the Jewish Orphan Asylum and Industrial School, at Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue, enjoyed an excursion, yesterday, up the Hudson, to Excelsior Park. The committee of gentlemen who undertook and carried out the picnic for poor Jewish children on the 16th of July last, were so gratified by the success attained, that another picnic on a larger scale was determined on, and it was in every particular a complete success. The committee extended an invitation to the inmates of the Union Home and School for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, at the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street and the Boulevard, to take part in the picnic. The invitation was accepted, and the orphans, with their excellent band, contributed much to the day's amusement. The barge Sarah Smith, was at the dock foot of Christopher-street, North River, at 7:30 o'clock A. M., to receive the children of the schools in the lower part of the City. The embarkation was effected some minutes before 8 o'clock, the children as on THE TIMES excursions, being furnished with breakfast tickets when they came aboard. The next call was made at Twenty-third-street dock, and here a considerable number was taken on board. The little ones, although mostly the offspring of poor parents, were all comfortably dressed, and presented a very neat appearance. They were evidently accustomed to discipline, for when directed by their teachers, they moved quickly and in regular order from the lower to the upper deck. The sail up the river to One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, where the inmates of the Home at Seventy-seventh-street, and the Union Home were taken aboard, was delightful. The weather was warm, but not too hot, and there was just enough breeze to make it pleasant. The children enjoyed it immensely, and when the band played, which it did almost all the time, indulged in all sorts of gambols and dances. The embarkation at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street was a pretty sight, and caused much enthusiasm among the young excursionists. The inmates of the Union Home, 142 in all, the boys in a handsome gray uniform like that of the West Point cadets, and the girls in white, with gipsy straw hats, were drawn up in line under a great bluff. At the head of the column was the band, twenty-three pieces. Following the nation's orphans were the inmates of the Seventy-seventh-street Home and Industrial School. The boys were clad in neat, dark suits, and the girls in gray calico dresses, with sugar-loaf straw hats. As the barge neared the dock the children ashore and aboard greeted each other with ringing cheers. In a few minutes the gangway was out, and the last contingent of the excursionists, marching to the music of the orphans' band, was embarked. The number of children now on board was about 700. When the steamer had again resumed her course breakfast of buttered French rolls and milk was served out to the children. The progress up the river was very slow. The grove was not reached until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. From One Hundred and Thirty-first-street to the grove was perhaps the most enjoyable part of the trip. Eben's Band, engaged by the committee, alternated with the band of the orphans, so that music and dancing was continuous. The children of the different schools quickly fraternized, and by the time they had reached the park were as intimate as if they had known each other all their lives. They were allowed to spend nearly three hours roaming through the woods and fields. A good many preferred to stay near the dancing platform. The Punch and Judy performance afforded as usual intense amusement. Shortly after 3 o'clock the whistle summoning the excursionists to the barge echoed shrilly through the grove. The work of embarkation, owing to the perfect discipline of the children—which cannot be too much praised—was quickly performed. On the downward trip ice-cream, sponge-cake, and lemonade were served out. The supplies were so abundant that the committee could have fed 300 children more than they had on board. A landing was made on the down trip at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street for the convenience of the Union Home orphans, and at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street for the Seventy-seventh-street Industrial School inmates. The adieus of the little guests were made amid much waving of handkerchiefs and a great crash of music. The remainder of the children were landed safely at Twenty-third and Christopher streets, the barge reaching the latter dock shortly after 7 o'clock. Nothing occurred during the day to mar the general enjoyment. The success of the picnic was due to the earnest exertions of the gentlemen on the committee. Among the gentlemen who accompanied the excursion were Abraham Oetlinger, President of the Hebrew Free School Association; H. Rohn, A. L. Meyer, A. Rosenbaum, M. S. Isaacs, M. Ellinger, P. W. Frank, S. Lebentritt, Isaac Solomon, W. J. Barnes, Isaac Bernheimer, N. Luska, and David Levey.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday the project of setting aside a portion of the Central Park for athletic exercises was deemed unadvisable.

Moritz Simon, United States Vice-Consul at Hanover, and head of the German banking firm of Alexander Simon, arrived yesterday morning in the Cimbria from Hamburg.

The Bloomingdale Gardeners' Horse Troop, commanded by Capt. Engelbrecht, engaged in its eighteenth annual target practice, at Elm Park, yesterday, and concluded by a Summer night's festival in the evening.

The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, which left Liverpool on July 26 and Queenstown on July 27, reached this port yesterday with advices later by two days than those at hand by the White Star and Inman steamers on Sunday.

Company H, of the Sixth Regiment, Capt. Max Zenn, engaged in an annual prize shooting at Jones' Wood, yesterday, which attracted a large attendance of military men. The festivities, in the evening, were wound up by a Summer night's festival.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, reports that the number of bathers at the two free floating baths during the month of July was 267,136, of whom 53,093 were females. The largest number of bathers on any one day was 16,452, on Tuesday, July 15.

The funeral of Lovell Purdy, the well-known merchant, took place yesterday morning from his late residence, No. 338 East Fifty-seventh-street. Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, of which church Mr. Purdy was a member, read the funeral services. The body was interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Controller Green reports the following amounts, paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From assessments for street-openings and improvements and interest, $23,353 31; arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $8,685 08; ground, house, ferry, and market cellar rent, and market rents and fees, $2,525 93; Croton water rents and penalties, $2,648 87; permits to build vaults, $924 44; licenses and fines, $96 50; fees from Fourth District Police Court, $30; total, $38,264 13.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday the Mayor signed coupon park bonds to the amount of $100,000. Only $100,000 more of these bonds remain to be issued under the present acts.

The subordinates of the Police Department remain in uncertainty as to the intentions of the Commissioners. The latter will hold a formal meeting this morning to decide upon the changes, if any, to be made in the department. The patrolmen and doormen will all retain their positions, and it was said yesterday that few changes would be made in the command of the precincts.

Work on the unfinished building of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Schermerhorn-street, is entirely suspended, and it is said that the funds are exhausted. The workmen were temporarily discharged two weeks since, on the ground that the ornamental stone-work was not ready. No work has been done since, although it is claimed by some that the stoppage is due to a disagreement with the contractors. In any event, it is unlikely that the building will be finished this year.

LONG ISLAND.

The new Roman Catholic Church at Astoria will be dedicated on Sunday next.

The Standard Oil Company, whose works suffered so disastrously from fire at Hunter's Point, Tuesday, have resolved to proceed with their immediate reconstruction. Yesterday a large force of men was employed in removing the débris.

The branch of the Flushing Railroad to run from Woodside to the village of Flushing, is nearly completed, and will be opened for travel in a few days. By this new route the time between Hunter's Point and Flushing will be shortened some twelve minutes.

The Flushing branch of the Long Island Railroad is fast approaching completion, and will be ready for travel about Sept. 12. The new branch runs from Winfield through the village of Newtown, and thence across the meadows to Flushing direct. From Hunter's Point to Winfield the track of the Long Island Railroad will be used.

STATEN ISLAND.

A number of the leading gentlemen of the island have chartered the steamer Josephine for a moonlight excursion up the Hudson River this evening, the proceeds of which will be devoted to charitable purposes.

Work on the new quarantine grounds at Clifton has already commenced, under the direction of Chief Engineer Faron. The old fences are being pulled down, and the land is being graded. A thorough system of drainage is to be established.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The fifth annual excursion of Lily Lodge, No. 342, F. and A. M., of Morrisania, to Walter's Grove, took place yesterday. A very large number of invited guests accompanied the lodge on their frolic.

A barn on the farm recently owned by Eliza Tompkins, in the township of Greenburg, a short distance from the village, was totally destroyed by fire shortly after 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening. A large quantity of hay that was in the barn was also consumed. The present owner's name could not be ascertained.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Burke, living on Jersey City Heights, died Tuesday night from the effects of opium. Whether from an overdose or suicidal intent cannot be ascertained.

Prof. John F. Stoddard the author of a number of standard mathematical works, died at his residence in East Newark, yesterday. The funeral will take place Friday afternoon.

Charles O. Herdman, an Orange school-teacher, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $70, four bonds of $100 each, and one of $50 from a boarder named Wm. E. Savage. Two of the bonds were found in a vault. Herdman was committed.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution granting to the Pennsylvania Railroad the right to construct their projected new depot over that portion of Plymouth-street east of Greene, the whole of which is now occupied by their tracks.

Another test of the Jersey City water-pipes was made yesterday. A hydrant was opened and an engine set to pumping out the water. In ten minutes a vacuum was created, and a neighboring factory notified the engineer that the place was without water.

Mrs. Whiting, of Montrose, was severely injured by being thrown from her wagon yesterday, the horses having run away. Subsequently the horses ran into a wagon, when the driver was thrown out and badly hurt. One of the horses was killed by the collision.

Charles F. Voight, the cashier of Strange & Co., the Paterson silk-weavers, who ran away in July, after embezzling $1,820 of his employer's funds, was arrested in Philadelphia on Tuesday and brought back to Paterson yesterday. He stated that he would make restitution.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen, by whom the Board of Finance is appointed, on Tuesday evening passed a resolution requesting the members of the latter to resign. Yesterday they stated that they should be able to secure a loan of $100,000 by noon to-day, after which they will probably comply with the resolution.

A barn and storehouse attached to the Ridgefield Park Hotel, and a large quantity of hay, a stock of agricultural implements, three mules, and a horse were destroyed by fire at a late hour on Tuesday night. The hotel was saved by the most strenuous exertions. The loss is about $3,500, on which there is no insurance.

A line of stages has been established between Englewood and West England, by which passengers are carried from the latter place to the former, and thence by the Albany and Jersey City Railroad to New-York for thirty cents, including the ferriage. The fare by the Northern Railroad being forty cents, ferriage extra. The new enterprise receives the very general encouragement of parties interested in real estate about Englewood.

Victor Lacot, of North Bergen, was arrested, yesterday, charged with bigamy. He was married a few weeks since to a young girl named Letitia Steinbach. The girl's father objected to the marriage, and gave Lacot a severe beating because he would not surrender the marriage contract, which proceeding he thought would annul the marriage. He then carried off his daughter, despite her resistance, and locked her up. He now alleges that Lacot has a wife in New-York.

THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON.

A cable dispatch received yesterday, by Mr. John G. Dale, agent of the Inman line, states that Capt. Phillips and other officers of the wrecked steamer City of Washington have been dismissed from the service of the Company, for violating their instructions in omitting to cast the lead during the last voyage of the ill-fated steamer.

The wreck will be sold at auction, on the 16th inst., at Halifax, by order of the surveyors. The wreck now rests upon a bar half a mile from shore, the depth of the water being about fourteen feet. About one-third of the forward part of the ship is broken off and nearly sunk, but the after part, with the machinery, remains intact. As the vessel is built in water-tight compartments it is thought that she can be pumped out and floated to Halifax, a distance of seventy miles.

CRICKET.

The first innings of a game at cricket between the second elevens of the St. George and Manhattan Clubs, was played, yesterday, on the St. George Grounds, at Hoboken. There was a large attendance of spectators. Game was called at 3 o'clock. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.		MANHATTAN.	
Eyre, b. Lanigan	25	Tilley, c. Bowring, b. Eyre	5
Mostyn, b. Hayward	0	Frawkein, b. Eyre	1
Hartman, b. Rutty	7	Bishop, b. Bowring	2
J. J. Eyre, b. Tilley	9	Rocke, b. Eyre	0
Bowring, b. Tilley	11	Oakley, c. substitute, b. Bowring	2
J. Smith, b. Tilley	16	Rutty, c. Bowring, b. Eyre	6
Greene, c. and b. Tilley	2	Hayward, b. Bowring	5
Wallack, run out	0	Chippendale, not out	6
Evans, run out	9	Lanigan, c. J. J. Eyre, b. Bowring	2
Gracit, run out	3	Tucker, run out	0
Vinten, b. Hayward	0	Glover, b. Bowring	0
Byes 2, leg-byes 2, no balls 2	6	Wide ball	1
Total	88	Total	30

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
St. George	0	21	42	53	59	74	74	81	88	88
Manhattan	5	8	8	10	10	15	21	29	30	30

The second inning will be played this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.

THE FRUIT-STALLS.

In reply to inquiries made yesterday at the Health Department respecting the action to be taken in reference to the sale of unripe and decayed fruit in the City, Dr. Day, who is charged with the inspection of the fruit-stalls, stated that he would take the matter in hand as soon as possible. He could not name the day the inspection would be commenced, but said that no time would be lost in making the necessary preparations for detailing subordinate inspectors for the various districts. When this has been effected, a searching examination will be made into the quality of the fruit offered for sale on the stands, and everything found in the possession of the vendors unfit for use will be at once seized and destroyed.

MUSIC AT MOUNT MORRIS SQUARE.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris Square this afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Friendly Greeting ..... Unrath
2. Overture, "Crown Diamonds" ..... Auber
3. Song, "Good-night, my own Dearest Child" ..... Abt
4. Waltz, "Artist's Life" ..... Strauss

PART II.

5. Selection, "Faust" ..... Gounod
6. Polka, "The Antelope" ..... Gungl
7. Overture, "Stradella" ..... Flotow
8. Quadrille, "St. Patrick" ..... Laurient

PART III.

9. Waltz, "Village Swallows" ..... Strauss
10. Aria, "Don Sebastian" ..... Donizetti
11. Mazourka, "Jenny" ..... Heinsdorf
12. Parade March ..... Parton

National.

MISSING.

James Wilson Ward, a college graduate, and clergyman by profession, but lately an inmate of an insane asylum, has been missing from New-York since July 15. He is thirty-six years of age, five feet ten inches in height, has dark eyes, and heavy, dark, full beard and eyebrows; is lame on his left side from paralysis; carries his left hand bent inward, and slightly drags his left foot. His clothes may have been changed, but he wore a Panama hat, a black alpaca coat, dark blue waistcoat, and gray and black striped pantaloons. He is likely to seek employment. Information concerning him should be sent to Hella L. H. Ward, Box No. 2,787 New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

Commander E. Bowerie Pusey, of the Royal Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Counts Vonwiller and Vigorie, of Italy, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Major Gen. J. H. New, of Louisiana, is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge C. B. White, of Louisiana, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. G. C. Gorham of Washington, D. C.; Hon. H. R. Selden, of Rochester, and Hon. F. W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. D. C. Peters, of Virginia, and E. J. Glascow, of St. Louis, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Rev. Laird Collins, of Chicago; Walter Ludlow, of Cincinnati, and Gen. G. F. Wiltzie, of Newburg, are at the Union-square Hotel.

Lieut. Commander Felix McCurley, of the United States Navy, and Col. William Phillips, of Pittsburg, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. G. H. Walley, Edmund S. Hanbury, and Capt. Carr, of England; Hon. K. White, of Syracuse, and Samuel Cameron, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

CITY HALL NOTES.

No business of importance was transacted in any of the bureaus in the City Hall yesterday. Mayor Havemeyer arrived early in the morning, from Long Branch, and subsequently resumed his official duties. In the afternoon he had an interview with John Foley, Tax Commissioner Wheeler, and Mr. How, one of the Commissioners of Accounts.... It is believed that the alterations now in progress in the Finance Department, for the purpose of consolidating the various offices and rendering them more easily accessible, will enable the Controller to set apart one of the rooms in the new Court-house for the use of the assessment clerks who are employed in the Governor's Room. This will tend to the preservation of the valuable portraits in the latter.

SHERIFF BRENNAN'S FEES.

In the matter of the claim of Sheriff Brennan for his fees from the County, also the claim of Charles H. Johnson for rent of a building used as an arsenal, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Pratt yesterday, on motion of John H. Strahan, counsel for the claimants, made an order that the return of Controller Green to the writs of alternative mandamus granted in both cases be verified. Both cases were adjourned to allow time for such verification.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—J. E. Devlin, Mrs. Soule, C. Goddard, Mr. McKinney, C. P. Patterson, Jos. Bingham, W. M. Darlington, O'Hara Darlington, Miss Darlington, Miss Minnie Darlington, Miss Edith Darlington, Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, Patrick Fitzpatrick, Gustave Miller, Mrs. John Booth, Miss Hearne, Miss Emma Goodall, Miss Martha Thomas, Major Ashworth, Mr. Curedale, P. Toste, T. Vail, Geo. H. Henry, J. C. Mercer, A. C. Jeffray, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sibley, Joseph Roose, Charles Eveny, Mrs. H. W. Halleck, H. W. Halleck, Mr. Davenport, Mrs. Chas. A. Hamilton, Miss Julia Hamilton, O. Harriman, H. Stafford Smith, H. Herriman, Miss Eliza Clare, W. R. Rye, Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jones, Miss A. Jones, Miss R. Jones, Master W. Jones, J. W. Hagan, A. S. Lamson, J. P. Patterson, Mrs. W. Sullivant, Miss Sullivant, Miss Sutton, J. Sullivant, Mrs. J. Sullivant, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. C. T. Richardson, Miss J. H. Gorham, Mrs. H. S. Seagrave and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Hoare, 2 children, 2 maids and man servant, W. Porter, E. B. Heydecker, Hon. Milton Sayler, E. O. Woeteler, Dr. Walshe, Mr. Kilgour.

In steam-ship Virginia, for Glasgow.—Mrs. Mary Sterling, Miss Mary R. McLay, Mrs. C. Griffiths, Caroline Griffiths, John Griffiths, Minnie F. Griffiths and infant, Mr. Jukes, Mrs. Jukes, A. McLeish, F. P. Müller, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney, J. C. Eichholtz, Samuel Eagleson, Gabriel Marc, Peter Marc, F. Marcus, Samuel D. Beckett, Wm. Norris.

In steam-ship Columbia, for Glasgow.—S. T. Lewis, Robert Leishman, David Robinson, Duncan McDonald, Ben. A. Cook, Thomas H. Horton, Alexander Shires, Alexander Rankin, G. B. Philips, U. B. Phillips, Louis Brawley, Miss Mary Sayres.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; market quiet; closed dull; sales of medium to good native Steers at $4 75@$5 12½; Choice to Extra, $5 65@$6; fair Texans, $3 40; shipments, 1,100. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; market fairly active; prices firm at $4 40@$4 85; shipments, 6,500.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 37½c. Resin steady; $2 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine—Market unsettled; $2 for Hard; $3 20@$3 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 55.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—Exchange firmer; on United States, 60 days, Currency, 26@27 premium; Short Sight, 28@29 premium; Short Sight, Gold, 47@48 premium; on London, 59@61 premium; on Paris, 42@43 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Crowell, Joaquin Letona, Geo. W. Bacon, Mr. Diveley, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bachrach, child, and nurse, Mr. Kapp, G. F. Keene, S. H. Hodges, Edward E. Stewart, Walter Miller, Joseph Walker, Mr. and Mrs. L. Simpson, G. F. Simpson, Miss L. Simpson, Miss F. Simpson, Miss M. Z. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Darling, Thos. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Prince, child, and nurse, A. Weasel, Mr. Braun, J. B. Starr, J. A. Caldwell, Robert McEwan, W. T. Poole, Alex. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Denmead and child, Miss Denmead, Mr. Denmead, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Tofts, Mrs. C. Morgan, Mrs. G. M. Gano, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Glover, Mrs. M. C. Hull; Miss J. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Neely, Dr. and Mrs. Washburne, Miss Washburne, Mr. Eilbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams, P. Nettre, C. F. Hulse, Henry Myers, J. L. Crusoe, G. Dechaux, Thos. Le Boutillier, Mr. Rhodes, J. L. Lord, Mr. Ayer, Mr. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. B. Dakin, Master P. Dakin, Master L. Dakin, governess and infant, Mrs. Perry, Miss Stetson, H. A. Seyfert and man servant, Miss H. M. Morrison, E. L. Donelly, Mr. Brumarius, J. W. Aicken, Miss Aitken, M. Burke, D. G. Mulford, Mr. Irwin, C. Deng, C. W. Bucklin, Judge E. H. Brooks, H. T. Higgins, B. Goldenburg, J. F. Miller, Henry Pettit, S. M. Grouse, H. C. Hurlbut, G. Merritt, W. Cox, Mr. Whalley, M. P., and son, John Low, John G. Low, Mr. Austen, Mr. Symington, Mr. Gilbert, L. E. Kellogg, J. B. Valdettero, H. Mallard, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, E. S. Hanbury, Capt. Carr, L. Squire, Earl and Countess Dunraven, maid and man servant, Dr. Kingsley, G. Ternan, A. Tives, Mr. and Mrs. Adams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:02 | Sun sets......7:09 | Moon rises [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:3[illegible] | Gov. Island...7:19 | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Lord Clive, (Br.,) [illegible]hart, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; New-York, Klugkist, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Virginia, (Br.,) Jadley, Glasgow, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; City of Dallas, Bolger, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore.

Ships Crusader, (Br.,) Jenkins, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Sovereign of the Seas, Johnson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Salus, (Br.,) Polarud, Penarth Roads, McMurray & Dammarel; L. G. Bigelow, (Br.,) Raymond, Dublin, Ireland, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Pedro, Bains, Jacksonville, Fla., J. Sitteson; Gazelle, Small, La Rochelle, Brett, Son & Co.; Maria, (Dutch,) Hansen, St. Martins, &c., H. A. Vetable & Son; Helen M. Rowley, Davis, Lisbon, A. Abbott; Ada H. [illegible] (Br.,) Johnston, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; [illegible]telle, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Bessie, (Br.,) Hackett, Sydney, C. B., Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Elm City, Harwich, Ferguson & Wood; Gertrude, (Br.,) Kelly, Nassau, N. P., J. Eneas; [illegible] Brownell, Ruckham, Barracoa, R. Puig & Co.; M. L. Compton, Rogers, Norfolk, I. R. Staples.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Bolger, New-Orleans July 28 and the Bar 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. July 5, off Hatteras, passed a schr. showing a flag with letters "J. B." on it.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg July 23 via Havre 26, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow July 26 and Moville 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, July 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 126 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow 23, via Moville 24, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Ship Berwenna, (Br.,) McGowen, London June 22, and Isle of Wight 27th, with mdse. and 21 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Ship Strathearn, (of Glasgow,) MacNichol, Liverpool 41 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Brig Hall Columbia, (of Mystic,) Brereton, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to John D. Fish & Co. Sld. in company with brig Sullivan, for New-York.

Bark Galathea, (Norw.,) Mikelsen, Hull, Eng., 50 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Lusignano, (Aust.,) Sentinella, Liverpool 56 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Laura, (Ger.,) Wilmsen, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. to Herman, Koop & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds and fogs, and been 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Embla, (Norw.,) Larsett, Cardiff 55 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Weylandt, (Ital.,) Mannella, Terranova 62 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Woodward, Port Spain, Trinidad 15 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Rabboni, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Alicante 56 ds., and 43 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig R. Miller, (of Nassau,) Parker, Mantanzas 56 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to E. R. Ware.

Brig Henry Perkins, (of Boston,) Seymour, Sydney, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to master.

Schr. Forest Home, Kent, Corpus Christi 20 ds., with hides and wool to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Lettie Wells, (of Boston,) Watson, Port Caledonia, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to order—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Lucy Lee, Libby, Sand River, N. S., 16 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Amelia, Wass, Bangor, with lumber to Gale & Benson.

Schr. Sarah Purves, Lisle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angola, Brown, Salem.

Schr. Catharine, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. W. H. Sargent, Sargent, Providence.

Schr. Trade Wind, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Presey.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Bearse, Boston.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Richard Hill, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. H. Bowen, Golden, Providence.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Fales, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Loon, Lafferty, New-Haven.

Schr. Christina, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, New-Haven.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Hedges, New-Haven.

Schr. Brave, Jones, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.

Schr. John Griffith, Richardson, New-Haven.

Schr. H. E. Brown, Sackett, Providence.

Schr. Rachel Seaman, Seaman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Wall, Providence.

Schr. Fredonia, Sears, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. & M. Merriman, Babbitt, Fall River.

Schr. Mary Rogers, Sawyer, Providence.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, Newport.

Schr. H. J. Potter, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. J. T. Morgan, Morgan, New-Haven.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. J. Owen, Simpson, New-Haven.

Schr. J. Benedict, Crockett, Salem.

Schr. John L. Merrill, Merrill, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, New-Haven.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. General Sheridan, Stewart, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Silver Spray, Newins, Newport.

Schr. W. G. R. Mowery, Eaton, Providence.

Schr. R. Waterman, Hinckley, Nantucket.

Schr. Honest Abe, Long, Fall River.

Schr. Henry, Halsey, Pawtucket.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Eclipse, Dixon, Providence.

Schr. Mignnas, Keaney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Watts, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Baltimore.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Somerset.

Schr. L. M. Strout, Haskell, Salem.

WIND—Sundown, light S., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships New-York, for Bremen; Columbia and Virginia, for Glasgow; Great Western, for Bristol; Java, Manhattan, and Lord Clive, for Liverpool; South Carolina, for Charleston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Arr. steamer Achilles, from Philadelphia.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—Steamer City of Merida, from New-York, arr. here yesterday afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 6.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto, from New-York, and Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 6.—The National line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Webster, from New-York July 26, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The Cunard line steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Mourland, and the White Star line steam-ship Gaelic, Capt. Gleadell, both from New-York July 26, for Liverpool, arr. here last evening, the former at 8 o'clock.

MOVILLE, Aug. 6.—The Anchor line steam-ship Australia, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York July 26, for Glasgow, has arr. in this harbor.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 6.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichmann, from New-York July 26, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

JUST RECEIVED,

LARGE FANS.

STYLES FOR EVENING, TRAVELING, AND FOR WATERING-PLACES, WITH CHATELAINES TO MATCH.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

R. R. R.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

LOOSENESS, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For Headache, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine, or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Pains in the Bowels, Heartburn, and Pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,

IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.

It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.

For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.

Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.